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# The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

New Series: Vol. 37—No. 441

September 29, 1956

Old Series: Vol. LXXI—No. 849

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## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

### PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

#### EXAMINATIONS

Preliminary Examination:  
commences November 14.  
Entries close October 31.

Final Examination:  
commences November 5.  
Entries close October 15.

Intermediate Examination:  
October 29.  
Entries close October 15.

By Order of the Board,

360 Swanston St., F. C. KENT,  
Melbourne. Registrar.

### PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The next Qualifying Examination will  
be held in February, 1957.

Watch this column for further advice.

P. E. COSGRAVE,

Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.,  
52 Bridge Street,  
SYDNEY.

### PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

#### ANNUAL ELECTION

It is hereby notified that an ELECTION will be held to fill TWO ORDINARY VACANCIES on the Board of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited and to elect AUDITORS on the 28th day of November, 1956. The Directors who retire by rotation are Ernest Wharton Braithwaite and Campbell Colin Fewtrell. Monday, the 5th day of November, 1956, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates for the offices of Director or Auditor must be lodged or delivered by post with the Secretary at the registered office of the Company, 4th Floor, "Guild House," 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the 28th day of November, 1956.

V. G. MORIESON, Returning Officer.  
Melbourne, September 29, 1956.

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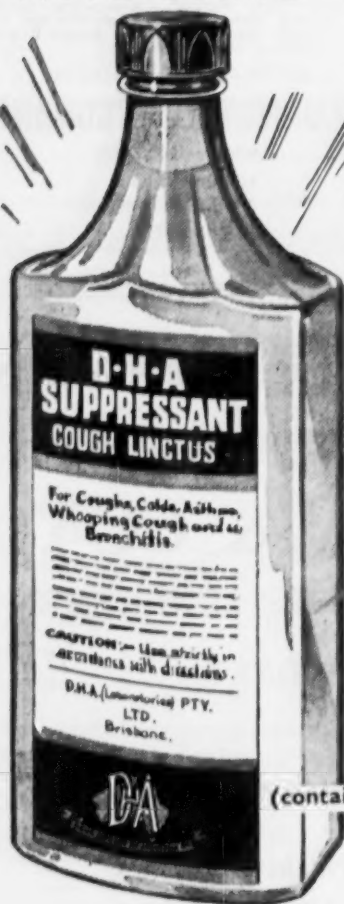
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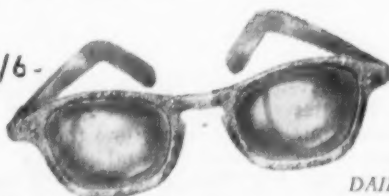
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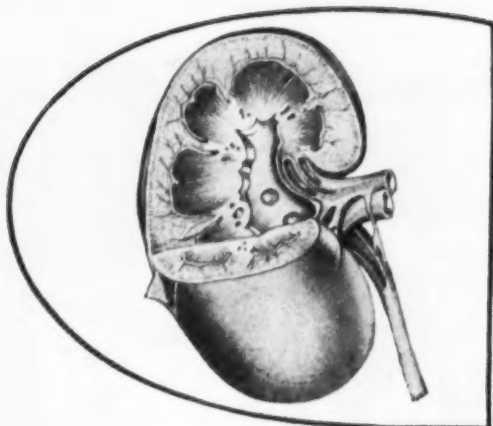
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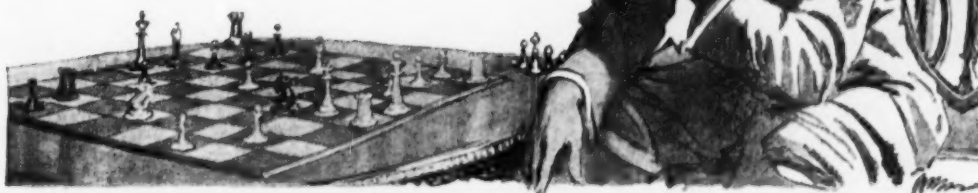
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Finnerty, F.A., *Amer. J. Med.*, (1954) 17:629

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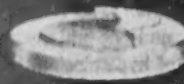
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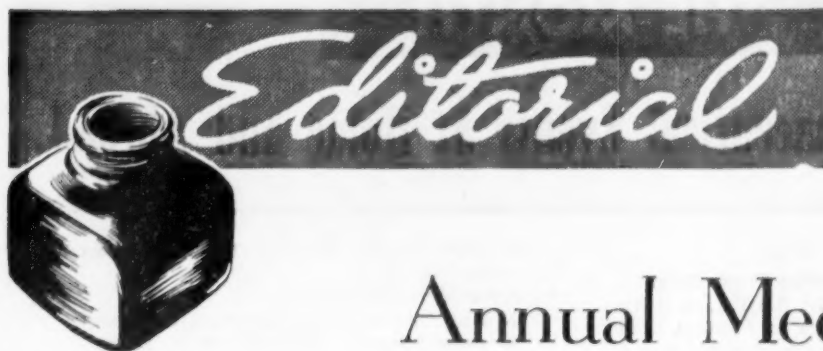
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September 29, 1956

## Annual Meetings

**L**ESS than 60 members—about 2% of total membership—attended the annual meetings of the Guild in Victoria and New South Wales, according to the reports which are published in this issue of the Journal.

That is pretty poor representation under any conditions, and must have been discouraging—even depressing—to the State Executives.

This paucity of attendance marks many of our meetings and is typical of the times. Nevertheless it is to be deplored.

The annual meetings of all our organisations, generally speaking, afford the only opportunity for the members to come together for the purpose of discussing the work of the executive bodies; to applaud or criticise; praise or blame.

If the members don't attend and express themselves, their executives don't know what they are thinking, and so miss the stimulus of merited praise or constructive criticism.

This apparent lack of interest—and it is fairly widespread—should stimulate inquiry.

Are all of the members completely satisfied? Alternatively, have they so little confidence in their executive bodies that they consider it waste of time to attend a meeting once a year to voice an opinion?

Are the agendas stodgy—reports stereotyped—speakers dull and uninspiring?

Is there unwarranted lack of interest on the part of members? Have we had too much success, too few reverses? Are executives and members alike blasé and indifferent? Are we drifting lethargically into a state of apathy?

Someone should endeavour to find an answer and apply a remedy. To allow such a state of disinterested-

ness to continue could lead to loss of vigour in our associations.

Annual meetings can vary in character. The business may be purely formal—reception of the annual report, election of committee members and office-bearers, appointment of auditors, etc.; in which case they should be treated as formal and be disposed of expeditiously. On the other hand, general business of a contentious nature may be listed or a special address on a subject of interest to the members may be arranged. When this is done, steps should be taken to ensure that the proceedings will be lively and interesting.

Annual reports must be circulated to members before an annual meeting. They should be factual, presenting clearly and simply the highlights of the year's activities. When this is done, there is little need for the chairman to dilate at length on the matters referred to in the report. His address should be crisp and terse, expressing thanks where merited and touching on items of particular significance. A long recital of achievements or of setbacks is not called for. The factual statement presented to members should give most of the information which is required, and thus eliminate unnecessary speaking.

Every care should be taken to guard against an annual meeting becoming a grievance centre or an occasion for mutual congratulation. What has been achieved will be known to most of the members, and in any case should have been written in the annual report. Over-emphasis by the members of an executive or what that executive has done is apt to be boring. Encomiums should come from the audience.

Maybe there is no need to be really pessimistic. Years there must be when nothing really spectacular happens or there is nothing very special to report or discuss; but if such a state of affairs continues too long, it is in the interest of all concerned that something should be done to arouse new interest.

# THE MONTH

## News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

### *P.A.T.A. in the U.K.*

With the passage of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act in Great Britain it appears that P.A.T.A. as it has been known in the past will cease to function. The "Retail Chemist" in an editorial recently stated that it could be assumed that P.A.T.A. as a collective price maintenance organisation was finished and that instead of celebrating the achievements of 60 years of sterling service to pharmacy in a suitable manner this milestone in the Association's history would pass by without undue attention.

However, the Vice-President of P.A.T.A., Mr. H. G. Moss, in an article in the same Journal forecasts that there will still be a place in the scheme of pharmacy organisation for P.A.T.A. He thinks it will be able to act as a policing organisation, investigating, collating and passing on to its manufacturer members precise information as to current price cutting activities. It will be remembered that the onus for price maintenance and retail prices will in future fall upon the manufacturer and will not depend upon sanctions applied by the P.A.T.A.

In summing up Mr. Moss said that if manufacturers were prepared to make proper and full use of powers in the Bill there could be brought about through P.A.T.A. even more suitable conditions than it experienced in the past.

### *Progress With Victorian College of Pharmacy*

The architects for the Victorian College of Pharmacy are now occupied in preparing working drawings for the new College of Pharmacy to be built in Royal Parade, Parkville. It is anticipated that these will be completed in January, 1957, and that tenders for the construction of the building will be called in April or May. A model of the new College has been made and is on view in the Society's offices. A photograph of this appears in the Victorian News this month.

The Council of the Victorian Society is very hopeful that a start will be made on the construction early in 1957, in which year the centenary of the Society will be celebrated.

The residences on the Parkville land are being demolished and the site is being levelled in preparation for the work.

### *Services Canteens Trust Fund Post Graduate Scholarship*

The Trustees of the Services Canteens Trust Fund invite applications for two post graduate scholarships, one for study overseas and the other for study at an Australian university.

The fields of study in which the scholarships might be awarded are—

(a) For study overseas.

1. Any course at any approved university;
2. Aeronautics in England and America;
3. Travelling scholarships in any field.

(b) For study in Australia.

Study or research in any approved subject at any Australian university.

The scholarships valued at £A800 per annum and £600 respectively are open to a child, adopted child or ex-nuptial child of a person who was at any time between September 3, 1939, and June 30, 1947, a member of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Commonwealth; or a member of any nursing service or women's service, attached, or auxiliary to any branch of the defence forces of the Commonwealth.

Selection will be on merit and will be competitive. Academic career, ability for research work, character and the future value to Australia of the subject of research will be taken into account.

Applications for the scholarship for study overseas close on November 1, 1956. Applications for study in Australia close on January 10, 1957. Applications should be addressed to the General Secretary, Services Canteens Trust Fund, Victoria Barracks, St. Kilda road, Melbourne, by the prescribed closing date and should be forwarded through the Regional Secretaries in the respective States.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the General Secretary or from the Regional Secretary of the Services Canteens Trust Fund in the various States. The addresses are:—

Queensland: Victoria Barracks, Brisbane.

New South Wales: 84 Pitt street, Sydney.

Victoria: Victoria Barracks, Melbourne.

South Australia: 22 Grenfell street, Adelaide.

Western Australia: Swan Barracks, Perth.

Tasmania: Anglesea Barracks, Hobart.

### *Labelling of Dangerous Substances*

Experts from eleven countries on the classification and labelling of dangerous substances are meeting at the International Labour Organisation's headquarters in Geneva.

The purpose of the meeting is to establish a list of substances to which danger symbols adopted recently by the I.L.O. should be applied.

The symbols warn workers of five types of dangers: explosion, fire, corrosion, poisoning and radiation.

The meeting began on August 13, and lasted until August 24. The experts came from the following countries: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. —International Labour Organisation News.



# SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

## ARTICLES

- British Pharmaceutical Conference
- A Comparison of the Bactericidal Activities, against *Staphylococcus Aureus*, of Eusol A.P.F. 1955 and Eusol B.P.C. 1954.
- Nuclear Explosions and Drug Potency
- Leukaemia Following Isotope Therapy
- A Delayed-Action Hydrocortisone Ester
- Effect of Anticholinesterases on Neuro-muscular Block
- Identification Tests for Some Antihistamines
- Occupational Hazards from Agricultural Pesticides.

## British Pharmaceutical Conference

Dublin Meeting, September, 1956

(CHAIRMAN: KENNETH BULLOCK)

### CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

#### BIOCHEMICAL PRINCIPLES IN PHARMACY

ENZYMOLGY: CHEMOTHERAPY: DISINFECTION:  
DEHYDRATION AND LIFE PROCESSES: CELL  
ARCHITECTURE.

(Airmail from Our London Correspondent.)

#### Introduction

I have for some time now felt that I would like to point out to a pharmaceutical audience the important contribution made to the pharmaceutical sciences by the application of the principles of biochemistry. This contribution has been of rapidly increasing importance in the last few decades, and I believe that its importance will increase even more rapidly in the future.

Biochemistry, as the name implies, is the chemistry of living matter, or the chemistry of the reactions occurring in living organisms.

It would be quite impossible in the time at our disposal to discuss all the points at which biochemical principles are influencing pharmacy. Rather than attempt to cover the whole field in a superficial manner I have chosen to discuss, as examples, two principal biochemical topics. The first is the importance of enzymes, and the second the importance of water in life processes and especially the importance of the absence of water in the survival of life under adverse conditions; the latter since it affects the preparation of certain pharmaceutical products in a sterile condition.

One of the older difficulties of the biologist was to understand how plants and animals could, at temperatures below 40° C., bring about in their bodies reactions which, in the chemical laboratory, required high temperatures, high pressures and such powerful reagents as concentrated sulphuric acid and caustic alkali. The difficulty was solved by the discovery of the organic catalysts now called enzymes and known to the protein in nature. Enzymology is a fundamental branch of biochemistry and of pharmacology. Many enzyme systems necessary to the normal functioning of the animal body are inhibited, or less often activated, by substances used as drugs; indeed in a growing number of instances it is believed that the medicinal action of the drug is mediated by such inhibition or activation. Further enzyme systems known to be essential to micro-organisms are usually inhibited, sometimes speci-

fically, by substances used as disinfectants. The importance of a knowledge of enzymology to the pharmacist is thus obvious.

The transition from empiricism to a study based upon biochemical principles is nowhere more clearly seen than in the work concerned with the discovery and evaluation of antiseptics and disinfectants. Originally, antiseptics were simply substances preventing sepsis in wounds. Disinfectants rendered safe disease-carrying materials such as sputum and faeces or clothing, water and food, etc., in that after disinfection they no longer transmitted disease. With the development of medical bacteriology it became clear that many diseases, the infectious and contagious, were caused by development and multiplication of micro-organisms within the tissues of the patient; the spread of such diseases is caused by the transfer of the casual organisms from diseased to healthy persons. It later became apparent that the prevention of such diseases was progressing along three lines.

(1) The study of antiseptics developed into chemotherapy—the search for and study of, such chemicals as would kill, without excessive damage to the infected host tissues, bacteria which had already gained access to the body.

(2) The study of disinfectants developed into the search for, and evaluation of, bactericides and bacteriostatics—substances capable of destroying, or preventing the multiplication of, bacteria in materials which are to be introduced into, or applied to, the body.

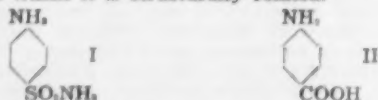
(3) Immunology, which will not be considered further here.

#### Chemotherapy

Dürschl<sup>1</sup> in 1785 was apparently the first to use the word chemotherapy, but it was not until 100 years later that the subject became important. Weigart<sup>1</sup> in 1873 studied the differential staining of tissues and bacteria, and discussed his results with his cousin, Ehrlich. Ehrlich noted that methylene blue preferentially stained plasmodia in the blood stream at concentrations which left the blood corpuscles and other tissues unstained. In 1884 Gram<sup>2</sup> described a stain which was fixed by some bacteria but not by others. These observations gave rise to the idea that toxic dyes might be found which would kill invading bacteria, but leave undamaged the tissue cells of the host. A few years later (1898-1900) Ehrlich<sup>3</sup> developed his "side-chain" or "receptor" theory concerning the mechanism of antigen-

antibody reactions in serum involving haptophores which, it was suggested, anchor antibodies to the tissues and ergophores which were conceived to bring about chemical or physical alterations. This theory was easily extended to the chemotherapy of dyes and thence to other chemicals such as the organic arsenicals which possessed a more favourable "chemotherapeutic index"<sup>4</sup>. It was assumed that this index would be highest where parasitotropism (affinity for the invading organism) was much greater than organotropism (affinity for the host tissues). This assumption was later found to be invalid because the relative toxicity of the drug for parasite and host tissues outweighs simple affinity. Thus the concept of toxic groupings or toxophores was introduced. It led to such important, if now obsolescent, remedies as neoarsphenamine.

The idea of a close relationship between dyes and chemotherapeutic agents dominated the minds of chemists, particularly German chemists, for over 30 years, and led to the synthesis of such important drugs as suramin and mepacrine. Strangely enough it was the preparation (in 1932 by Meitsch and Klarer<sup>5</sup>) of a number of azo-dyes of sulphanilamide, shown to have effective antibacterial properties by Domagk<sup>6</sup> which led to the modern views of chemotherapeutic agents as analogues of normal metabolites. It was very soon realised<sup>7</sup> that the antibacterial activity of these substances was not due to their dye structure, but to the simple *p*-aminobenzene sulphonamide grouping (I) which they contained. Woods<sup>8</sup> and Fildes<sup>9</sup> then made the most fertile suggestion that the *p*-aminosulphonamide residue exerts its bacteriostatic action by replacing competitively the essential metabolite *p*-aminobenzoic acid (II) to which it is structurally related.



In confirmation it was shown that an excess of *p*-aminobenzoic acid could neutralise the bacteriostatic activity of several sulphonamides. Thus one molecule of *p*-aminobenzoic acid antagonises between 5000 and 25,000 molecules of sulphanilamide<sup>9</sup>.

On the other hand, more recently, it has been suggested that sulphonamide bacteriostasis may be the result of enzyme inhibition. Sulphonamides certainly inhibit several enzyme systems concerned in essential metabolism. Indeed "integration of these effects shows that the tri-carboxylic acid cycle, which constitutes one of the most important metabolic pools in the growth mechanism, is blocked by sulphonamides"<sup>10</sup>. In at least one case, i.e., pyruvate metabolism, *p*-aminobenzoic acid has been shown to antagonise the inhibition of the enzyme system caused by sulphathiazole. In some cases the inhibitory action of the sulphonamides may be antagonised by methylene blue or riboflavin suggesting that "the inhibitions and anti-inhibitions are independent of structural similarity"<sup>10</sup>. Which of these explanations of sulphonamide action is finally established as being correct is comparatively a minor matter. What is important is that two new lines of progress in chemotherapy have developed. (1) The elaboration and pharmacological testing of substances which are chemical analogues of essential metabolites, e.g., aminopterin which antagonises folic acid and (2) the search for substances which inhibit essential enzyme systems of bacteria, but which do not seriously affect adversely the enzyme systems of the host cells.

#### Disinfectants, Bacteriostatics and Bactericides

Probably the earliest reasonably quantitative attempts to compare and evaluate disinfectants were the experiments of Koch<sup>11</sup> in 1881. He dried anthrax spores on threads and dipped these into disinfectant solutions for various periods of time. After washing, the threads were transferred to fresh culture media. In this way it was possible to compare disinfectants and to ascertain

the relation between the concentration of the disinfectant and the time required to sterilise the threads. But the threads were difficult to wash, and disinfectant was carried over into the fresh broth. Kronig and Paul<sup>12</sup> in 1897 replaced threads by more easily washed garnets. In 1903 Rideal and Walker<sup>13</sup> did away altogether with the solid supporting material. A suspension of a suitable organism (often *Bact. typhosus*) was added in known amounts to a solution of the disinfectant in predetermined concentration. At 2½ minute intervals disinfection was tested for by transfer of loopfuls of the infected solution to fresh broth, trusting to the dilution factor to prevent continuing action of the disinfectant during the test for growth. Phenol was used as the standard with which all other disinfectants were compared. Five years later Chick and Martin<sup>14</sup> suggested making the test less artificial by causing the disinfectant to act in the presence of organic matter—faeces. Methods proposed by later workers have mainly been variations of these original techniques. Professor Berry<sup>15</sup> in his address from the Chair at the Pharmaceutical Conference at Harrogate in 1951 dealt fully with the uses, disadvantages and abuses of the Rideal-Walker type of test. At the beginning of this century scientific interest in radio-active breakdown was beginning, and as a result of the work of Rutherford, Chick<sup>16</sup> in her original paper, was led to compare the rate of disinfection with the rate of a unimolecular reaction. This use of the word unimolecular was most unfortunate. The comparison has often been quoted, and sometimes, in the past, with the implication that the disinfection reaction might be unimolecular. Chick herself was quite clear, however, that the reaction could only be bimolecular (involving collision between antiseptic molecule and bacterium) and that first order kinetics were found only because of excess of one of the reactants (the antiseptic). In fact she established that the approximation to first order kinetics was quite superficial. Experiments with *Bact. paratyphosus* showed a departure from such kinetics in that the velocity diminished rapidly due to, it was suggested, "differences in resistance between individuals of various ages contained in such cultures." Further, "When phenol is used as a disinfectant a logarithmic relation exists between its concentration and the time taken for disinfection. . . . (This) . . . forms a marked contrast to the simple proportionality obtaining in the case of a chemical reaction of the unimolecular type." It should thus have been obvious from the first that approximations of only doubtful implication could result from attempts to assess a strictly biological response in terms of this form of kinetics which, logically as well as practically, is accurate only when applied to the rate of disintegration of a radio-active substance. Attempts were made to introduce into the first order equation a factor involving a power of the concentration so that a "true" velocity constant, independent of concentration, could be obtained. It was possible then to compare such constants for different disinfectants. But, since the power of the concentration varies from one disinfectant to another, it is doubtful whether such comparisons can provide a useful basis for the evaluation of disinfectants in general. Further, as discussed later, different classes of disinfectants differ in the way in which they kill bacteria. If phenol is used as a reference standard for a disinfectant of a different class acting by way of a different mechanism then, as pointed out by Professor Berry<sup>15</sup>, one of the most important principles of bioassay is broken.

A most thorough attempt to analyse and evaluate the overall action of disinfectants on bacteria was made by Berry and Michaels<sup>17</sup>, who utilised extensively statistical and probit analyses originally devised by pharmacologists in order to obtain the greatest possible accuracy in bioassays. The work emphasised the complexity of the task. It might almost be said that each organism and each disinfectant requires separate treatment. In 1952 Eddy and Hinshelwood<sup>18</sup> summarised the position



by writing—"Although the death of bacterial populations has been much studied, no general agreement has been reached about the precise form of the curve relating the number of survivors to time or about the underlying processes which determine it." It has become obvious that the simple Rideal-Walker type of test, if carefully interpreted, is sufficient to ascertain the strength of disinfectant necessary in sanitary work. In problems connected more directly with surgery and the production of injections and other sterile pharmaceutical preparations, and especially at the academic level, the search for "a method" of "evaluating" disinfectants must be replaced by a study of the way in which different disinfectants affect the biochemical and biophysical processes of different micro-organisms. This same conclusion may also be reached by a study of the results obtained by those workers whose original object was the study of the biochemistry of micro-organisms, and who went on to investigate the way in which normal metabolic processes may be modified by the addition of chemicals, which, in fact, are also used in higher concentrations as disinfectants. It appears that it is not just a question of the life or death of the organism. Small quantities of certain chemicals may modify, for example, the fermentative reactions by means of which an organism obtains energy while higher concentrations kill. A familiar example is the manufacture of glycerol by fermentation in the presence of sulphite, yet sulphites are widely used in the preservation of, for example, fruits. Mercuric salts inhibit sulphydryl enzymes and kill micro-organisms<sup>19-22</sup>. If the mercury is not present in too high a concentration both these processes may be reversed by sulphides or similar agents<sup>23,24</sup>. If the concentration of disinfectant is increased to such an extent that many metabolic pathways are interfered with, the organism dies. Different disinfectants first attack different metabolic processes.

Poole and Hinshelwood<sup>25</sup> suggested that some disinfectants interfere with the synthesis of metabolites essential for cell multiplication and prolong the lag phase of growth to such an extent that the organisms die before they multiply. Other disinfectants inhibit the rapid metabolic processes characteristic of the log phase, while yet others interfere with the life processes of the mature organisms in the stationary phase. It is well known that organisms damaged, but not killed, by heat or disinfectants, when plated out and incubated, take longer, sometimes much longer, to form colonies<sup>26</sup>. Further, it is believed that different groups of disinfectants act in very different ways. To give only four examples of the ways in which disinfection may occur, phenolic substances coagulate protein generally, and this of course includes enzymes. Certain heavy metals such as mercury inhibit sulphydryl enzymes. It is not certain how the surface active quaternary ammonium compounds act, but one suggested mechanism is by alteration of cell permeability. Leakage of nitrogen and phosphorus-containing compounds from cells exposed to anionic and cationic surface active agents has been reported<sup>27</sup>. In the case of the acridine dyes it appears that germicidal activity depends upon their degree of ionisation and resides in the cation. It has been suggested that the acridine cation injures bacteria by competing with hydrogen ions for vital positions on dissociable acidic groups of respiratory enzymes<sup>28</sup>. The picture is still further complicated by the phenomena of adaptation and mutation. Micro-organisms are capable of adapting themselves to utilise, by fermentation, a substrate which at first they could not attack, i.e., they develop enzymes capable of breaking down the particular substrate. There has been much discussion about whether they do this as a result of stimulation by the new substrate or whether the substrate favours the survival of mutants which can ferment it. Pharmacists are well aware, too, that organisms grown in the presence of low concentrations of chemotherapeutic or antibiotic agents or disinfectants

may become adapted to their environment by development of resistance.

Micro-organisms, when exposed to deleterious agents, especially heat, X- or  $\beta$ -rays or low concentrations of certain chemicals mutate giving rise to progeny lacking some, or equipped with different, enzyme systems. These agents are considered to act by destroying or altering the morphologically uncharacterised genes of the cell. Some geneticists have postulated the equivalence of one enzyme corresponding to one gene<sup>29</sup>. Often such mutated organisms survive, but heat, X- and  $\beta$ -rays in greater intensity cause disinfection. Little is known of the mechanism by which organisms are killed by such agents, but, once again, the action seems to be progressive. Kilner<sup>30</sup> reported that organisms killed by ultra-violet light could be reactivated by visible light. It has been postulated that absorption of one quantum of energy kills a bacterium provided that it hits a sensitive "target." Leu, Hains and Britscher<sup>31</sup> have calculated that a *E. coli* organism contains about 1000 such targets, of 8.6 m $\mu$  diameter, i.e., equivalent to the size of a molecule with a molecular weight of  $2 \times 10^5$ . These ideas are reminiscent of the bimolecular theory of disinfection, and Hinshelwood<sup>32</sup> has expressed his difficulty in believing that cell organisation is so dependent on localised structures that a single quantum energy or a single molecule of poison can possibly disrupt it. Those who would attribute a very simple mechanism to disinfection should bear in mind the fact that from a biochemical point of view the unicellular organisms, far from being simple, are more complex, possibly more highly evolved, than the cells of the higher animals. While in some cases the mechanism of disinfection may be simple, it is more likely in most cases to be complex. If complex, the disinfectant must be adsorbed or otherwise taken up by the bacterial surface; diffuse through the outer-membrane (possibly passing a lipid barrier); diffuse into the cellular cytoplasm; react with some enzyme system progressively or instantaneously, reversibly or irreversibly. Possibly the organisms may at first respond by using alternative metabolic pathways. Later, owing to increasing local concentration of disinfectant, the disorganisation increases to such an extent that the capacity of the cell for division and growth is lost (bacteriostasis). Later, subsequent to inhibition of normal metabolism (and there is some evidence that anabolic processes are more inhibition-sensitive than catabolic processes), lytic reactions may supervene<sup>33</sup> and finally increase to such an extent that normal metabolism cannot be restored (bactericidal action).

It is small wonder that the time-survivor curves of disinfection processes are not straight lines! How could such a complex set of biochemical reactions be expected to give a straight line graph of any but the most misleading kind even after the application to the data of all the rites and ceremonies of orthodox statistics? Indeed, it would appear that attempts should be made to find experimental conditions which cause differences and deviations to be emphasised so that by further study the underlying biochemical complexities can be unravelled.

#### Pharmacological Activity Related to Enzyme and End-Organ Structure

It is not only in the field of antibacterial action that enzymology has become important. As soon as it was realised that nerve impulses are transmitted across gaps, whether in the nervous system itself or between nerve ending and muscle, gland or other end organ, by means of chemical substances, the importance of biochemical considerations as a basis for the explanation or pharmacological activity became apparent. For peripheral sympathetic nerve endings the transmitter is noradrenaline or adrenaline, for the rest of the nervous system there is good evidence that the transmitter is acetylcholine, and it is to this latter, as an example, and to the neuromuscular junction that these present remarks will be confined, although similar considera-

tions are now thought to apply throughout the nervous system<sup>34</sup>. If an impulse is transmitted by a chemical substance, the end organ will probably continue to be stimulated until the substance is destroyed. A new impulse can then be carried by freshly liberated substance. It has been established that acetylcholine exists in a bound, inactive form at nerve endings, that a nerve impulse liberates some free acetylcholine, and that such is the local concentration of acetylcholinesterase that the liberated acetylcholine can be completely destroyed locally before the arrival of the next nerve impulse<sup>35</sup>. Acetylcholine has thus several properties. It "fits" the molecular surface of the muscle end-plates and initiates a contraction. It "fits" the surface of the acetylcholinesterase molecule, and is fairly easily hydrolysed by it. Any substance therefore which interferes with these activities may show resultant, characteristic, pharmacological activity thus:— (1) The substance may "fit" the active enzyme surface, but be hydrolysed by it slowly or not at all, i.e., it may be a simple inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase. Such drugs, on injection, act in many ways like acetylcholine, since by inactivating the enzyme they preserve that substance when liberated locally at the nerve endings. Examples are eserine and dyflos (di-isopropylphosphorofluoridate, DFP), but whereas the inhibition produced by the former is reversible and the pharmacological action comparatively transient, dyflos causes irreversible inhibition and prolonged action, and fresh enzyme must be produced by the body before normal physiological function is restored. (2) The substance may "fit" the end organ surface, but not be hydrolysed so easily by the acetylcholinesterase. In this case two possibilities arise. (a) It may stimulate the end organ in the same way as does acetylcholine. In this case it will have an action similar to acetylcholine, but of much longer duration; such a drug is carbachol. (b) It may fail to stimulate the end organ, but cover it in such a way as to prevent stimulation by acetylcholine. Should the end organ being considered be skeletal muscle, neuromuscular block will then result; the reverse effect of an injection of either a drug belonging to group (a) or of a drug with anticholinesterase activity.

It has been suggested that the different spacing of the active centres at neuromuscular junctions and synapses explains the differences in the actions of pentamethonium and decamethonium which have corresponding differences in carbon chain length<sup>36</sup>. It should be borne in mind that acetylcholine is a quaternary ammonium compound, so that other members of this class are analogous. Since something is known of the structure and special relationship of the active centres on acetylcholinesterase, it may well be that a comparison of the anticholinesterase activity of these analogues with their relative neuromuscular blocking effects will throw light on the molecular structure of the parasympathetic receptors.

Local anaesthetics possess considerable anticholinesterase activity, and at one time it looked as though this might be of importance in explaining their ability to block the conduction of sensory nerve impulses. The presence of acetylcholine and acetylcholinesterase within some nerve fibres as well as at the synapses has been demonstrated. It has been claimed<sup>27</sup> by some, although without evidence yet, that the action-current is propagated along the nerve fibre by liberation of acetylcholine, followed by its hydrolysis by acetylcholinesterase resulting in restoration of the resting potential. Local anaesthetics are anticholinesterases, and it was tempting to think that they might act by inhibiting the acetylcholinesterase and so preventing the restoration of the resting potential.

Such a theory would involve the conclusion that all anticholinesterases should block nerve conduction when applied locally. It has been shown that this is true to some extent for eserine and dyflos<sup>30</sup>; the block, like the anticholinesterase inhibition, being reversible

in the case of the former drug, but irreversible in the case of the latter<sup>30</sup>. On the other hand, neostigmine, comparable to eserine in anticholinesterase activity, does not block nerve conduction. However, this has been shown to be due to the fact that neostigmine is a strong water soluble quaternary ammonium base which cannot penetrate the lipid nerve membrane, while eserine, a tertiary amine, can<sup>38</sup>.

There are, however, other difficulties. If acetylcholine is associated with a depolarised nerve membrane, and local anaesthetics prevent the disappearance of acetylcholine, then anaesthetised nerve membranes should presumably be depolarised. It has been shown that nerve membranes blocked by direct application of procaine solutions are not depolarised<sup>40</sup>. Further, when a considerable number of local anaesthetics were placed in order of increasing anaesthetic potency they were approximately in order of increasing ability to inhibit pseudocholinesterase of serum, but not in order of increasing ability to inhibit acetylcholinesterase of brain tissue<sup>41</sup>. However, these difficulties may not be insuperable. The relations between potassium and sodium ions and acetylcholine and depolarisation and restoration of resting potential are by no means established, and pseudocholinesterase as well as acetylcholinesterase regularly occurs in most parts of the nervous system, although its function is as yet doubtful. It would appear that in future the development of drugs designed to act on the sensory nervous system, such as local anaesthetics, or neuromuscular blocking agents at skeletal neuromuscular junctions will be closely bound up with the study of the mechanism of the transmission of the nerve impulse, and to a large extent will be linked with acetylcholinesterase inhibition or possibly activation. The same type of relationship has been found with other classes of drugs and enzyme-substrate systems. These developments may be generalised. The older methods of research in therapeutics consisted in testing, largely empirically, vegetable and animal extracts and isolated chemical principles for their therapeutic possibilities—often simply for their capacity to suppress symptoms. Later, synthetic chemicals and analogues of established drugs were examined in the same way. Attempts were made to establish relations between chemical constitution and pharmacological activity, but exceptions to formulated rules were frequent, and success in synthesising a new useful drug contained a large element of luck.

The new approach is quite different. Normal biochemical processes are studied and compared with the abnormal processes of disease particularly at the cellular and enzyme level. The next step is to find or synthesise substances, usually analogues of normal metabolites, intermediates, or enzyme substrates, which will replace, inhibit, side track or otherwise overcome the abnormal process or so activate the normal processes that recovery takes place. This is another way in which therapeutics is passing from the realms of empiricism to those of the sciences.

#### Pharmaceutical Enzyme Preparations

Before leaving the subject of enzymology I should like to refer to the introduction of certain preparations of digestive enzymes well known to pharmacists. As far back as 1783 Spallanzani<sup>42</sup> demonstrated the liquefaction of meat by the gastric juice of hawks. In 1836 Schwann described and gave the name pepsin to the proteolytic enzyme of gastric juice. Pepsin, in the crude form of the dried stomach lining, was introduced in the 1874 "Additions" to the British Pharmacopœia of 1867.

The action of pancreatic juice on albumin was observed in 1836 by Purkinje and Papenheim. In 1856 Corvisart described trypsin, while in 1862 Danielewsky separated pancreatic amylase from trypsin. A preparation of pancreatic enzymes known as Pancreatic Solution became official in the British Pharmacopœia in 1898.

Vegetable digestive enzymes were also discovered about the same time. It is impossible to say how long it has been known that the juice of *Carica papaya* and other species of *Carica* has an energetic action on meat. Possibly the earliest scientific account was given by Griffith Hughes in 1750, followed by that of Browne in 1756. The enzyme preparation was first studied by Willmach in 1878, and the name Papain given by Wurtz in 1879. Although it was never included in a British Pharmacopoeia, it was given a monograph in the first British Pharmaceutical Codex in 1907, and has had extensive trials in the cleansing of wounds and burns, and has also been used in dentistry<sup>43</sup>. Pepsin and pancreatin (which has replaced the solution) still remain in the British Pharmacopoeia and papain in the Codex. Malt, too, has been known from antiquity, but it was in 1833 that Payen and Persoz separated active amylase from it.

It was thus towards the end of the 19th century that the digestive processes were described in terms of enzyme action in a scientific manner, the specific enzymes being separated and studied. This led not only to the introduction of pepsin and pancreatin and their vegetable counterparts, papain and maltase, but also to the malted and predigested foods still widely used in digestive disorders and for feeding infants and invalids. It is possible that the historical significance of these researches on digestive enzymes has been overlooked. The treatment of faulty digestion by use of pepsin or pancreatin is as much an example of modern replacement therapy as the alleviation of diabetes by injection of insulin. Conference papers relating to pepsin<sup>44</sup>, pancreatin<sup>45,46</sup> and papain<sup>47</sup> have been communicated even in recent years.

Finally, one must mention the more recently introduced and important blood preparations including the official enzyme Human Thrombin. In addition several chemical substances are now administered to shorten or lengthen the clotting time of blood so that the interest to a pharmacist of the biochemistry of blood is obvious.

#### Use of Enzymes in Analysis

The use of enzyme inhibition as a sensitive analytical tool has been suggested. Cholinesterase is inhibited by eserine in concentrations as low as  $10^{-7}$  molar, and this reaction has been used to estimate eserine in galenical preparations<sup>48</sup> and for the detection and estimation of the alkaloid in toxicological work<sup>49</sup>. Anti-cholinesterase drugs are used in medicine in very low concentration. For example, the 1 ml. ampoules of Injection of Neostigmine Methylsulphate contain only 0.5 mg. of neostigmine. In a paper to be read at this Conference it will be shown that there is more than enough neostigmine in a single ampoule for its concentration to be estimated, and with less than a 10 per cent. error, by means of cholinesterase inhibition.

Similar methods will identify and estimate mustine hydrochloride. The need for such methods is obvious when the present B.P.C. monograph is considered.

#### Survival of Enzymes and Micro-Organisms in Systems of Low Moisture Content

I must confess that I have always been fascinated by the fact that if one of several of the properties of water had been only slightly different, life as we know it would have been impossible. If the maximum density of water had happened to be below 0° C. instead of at + 4° C., ponds and seas would have frozen from the bottom upwards. There would have been no thin layer of ice on the top to protect fish and other aquatic forms of life from the effects of the cold of winter weather and the ice ages. It is improbable that the deep cold ice would have thawed during the summer. Alterations, not very great, in the vapour pressure and hence in the boiling point and rate of evaporation of water would have rendered impossible anything approaching our present climate with the beneficent circu-

lation of water from the seas to the atmosphere and on to the land. One could go on to mention such properties as the dissociation constant (giving neutrality in the region of pH 7.0) and the dielectric constant (controlling the degree of ionisation of electrolytes). Further, using modern terminology, one might say that if hydrogen bonding of water molecules had not occurred, evolution must of necessity have had a very different pattern, and one wonders if man could have resulted. Having often amused myself by speculation along such lines, I was naturally most interested in the work of Baker<sup>50</sup> (1902 onwards) demonstrating the importance of water as a catalyst in inorganic chemistry. Sulphur and phosphorus may be distilled unchanged in oxygen in the entire absence of moisture. Baker showed further that oxygen and hydrogen combine only slowly under such conditions, no explosion occurring even in the presence of a spiral of silver wire heated almost to melting point<sup>50</sup>.

It was these considerations which caused me to want to study the behaviour, especially the survival or non-survival, of enzymes and micro-organisms in systems of low moisture content. It was fortunate for me that pharmacists are interested in the sterilisation of two such systems, namely powders and oils, so that it was possible to work in such a way that the results might be useful as well as being of academic interest.

#### Moisture and Heat

In some preliminary work it was found possible to heat pepsin powder for one hour at 120° C. without appreciable loss of activity. Later, working with lipase powder<sup>51</sup>, it was shown that the amount of moisture present in the powder during heating was a crucial factor for the survival of enzyme activity. Heating for one hour at 110° C. left the activity unchanged, if the powder had previously been dried over P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> but resulted in the loss of all activity in case of a damp, but still free-flowing powder heated in a closed container. If heated in an open dish the moisture rapidly escaped from the powder, and only a portion of the activity was lost. If the powder were suspended in oil before heating, moisture was still an important factor, but for a given moisture content of the powder the loss in enzyme activity was less than if the powder had been heated in a closed vessel, but more than if it had been heated in an open dish. Possibly some of the water diffused into the oil. Drying renders enzymes more stable not only to heat but also to other agents. Moist acetylcholinesterase is destroyed by treatment with acetone or ether<sup>52</sup>, but dried brain tissue may be repeatedly extracted with either acetone or ether without loss of acetylcholinesterase activity<sup>53</sup>.

In experiments in which a spray drier was used to produce the powders, it was shown that many delicate enzyme systems and easily oxidised substances such as adrenaline and ascorbic acid could be spray-dried in a current of air having an initial temperature of up to 120° C. without loss of activity<sup>54</sup>. The preservation of these delicate substances was attributed to very rapid drying and subsequent stability in the absence of moisture.

Preservation by drying applies not only to enzymes but also to micro-organisms. It has, of course, been known for a long time that foods and drugs can be preserved by drying, but it is rather curious that drying should also preserve the micro-organisms which are mainly responsible for spoilage in such products. It has long been known, too, that spores may remain alive for long periods of time in such powders as dust or dry earth. More recently the preservation of bacterial cultures by freeze-drying has made familiar to us the idea of conserving even the more delicate types of vegetative bacteria for considerable periods of time in the dry state. The freeze drying process<sup>55</sup> usually results in some destruction which may amount to over 90 per cent. of the total population, but once dried the organisms are comparatively stable<sup>56,57</sup>.



With regard to the heat resistance of micro-organisms in the dry state, Cameron<sup>54</sup> showed that many bacterial species when desiccated will resist temperatures of over 100° C. for 10-60 minutes; while spores may withstand a temperature of 130° C. for over three hours. Topley and Wilson<sup>55</sup> have suggested that the heat resistance of spores may be due to their low total moisture content. It has been shown by Leiveth<sup>56</sup> that the temperature coagulation of protein, e.g., dried egg albumin, is related to the moisture content.

By a process of spray drying<sup>51</sup>, powders were obtained containing a known number of micro-organisms (usually vegetative bacteria or spores) in even distribution<sup>52</sup>. It was possible to investigate quantitatively the effect of moisture on the death-rate of organisms in such powders when exposed to either high temperatures or bactericidal chemical agents. The following conclusions were established: (1) Vegetative organisms (*Bact. lactis aerogenes* in peptone powders) are more susceptible to heat destruction than is the enzyme lipase. They are, however, much more resistant to heat in the dry rather than in the wet state. Whereas 50 per cent. of the bacteria were killed in 30 seconds at 55° C. in liquid suspension, it took about 40 minutes at 70° C. in the dry state to produce the same mortality. (2) The thermal resistance of spores in powders resembles the thermal resistance of enzymes in dry powders. (3) Even in the dry state vegetative bacteria are much more susceptible to heat than are spores; one hour at 110° C. destroying all the former, while one hour at 140° C. was necessary to destroy all the latter. (4) As with enzymes vegetative bacteria were more easily killed by heat in moisture containing powders than when quite dry. 7.2 per cent. moisture lowered the temperature for killing in one hour from 110° C. to 90° C., provided the heating was carried out in a closed container. In an open container the majority of the water was removed so quickly that it had little effect. (5) Some unexpected results were obtained with *B. subtilis* spores. One hour at 140° C. was required for sterilisation, whether the powder was dry or contained 7.3 per cent. moisture, and whether the containers were open or closed. This result may have something to do with the impervious nature of spore coats. Heat susceptibility may well be influenced by the moisture content of the bacterial cell<sup>53</sup> rather than by that of the ambient medium.

#### The Influence of Moisture on the Action of Disinfectants in Powders

In earlier work relating to the action of disinfectants on dried micro-organisms the latter were obtained from samples of either dust or dried soil; or by dipping threads, coverslips, garnets, etc., into cultures of known organisms and allowing the adherent film to dry. In the first experiments the infection was mixed, and consisted of uncharacterised and usually unknown species, although the powders might be so well mixed that the organisms were evenly distributed. Obviously any experiments described could never be repeated exactly, since the next sample of dust or soil might contain quite different organisms and quite different resistance. In the later experiments known organisms were used, but the distribution was uneven, and the method could yield only, at best, approximate results. In all experiments there had, no doubt, been extensive but unascertained death of organisms during the drying process, so that it was a selected sample of viable organisms which was stored, heated or exposed to disinfectants. Later the much superior method of freeze-drying bacterial cultures was introduced, and it was established that even vegetative bacteria may survive in the dry state for many years, especially in evacuated tubes<sup>54</sup>. However, not much work was done on the rate at which they die<sup>55,56,57</sup>. After drying, the immediate death rate was often high. The proportion of organisms viable after some months might be less than 1 per cent. of those originally present in the suspension.

Some of the difficulties associated with this work were overcome by the use of the spray-dried powders described above<sup>52,53</sup>.

By spray drying, *Bact. lactis aerogenes* was killed to the extent of 98 per cent. under the conditions most favourable for survival, and the resultant powder had to be milled before an even distribution of the bacteria was obtained. The same was true of *Str. faecalis* if high temperatures (air inlet to the drier 180° C.) were used, but with a lower inlet temperature, under the most favourable conditions, over 85 per cent. of the bacteria survived the drying processes and were found to be evenly distributed in the resultant powder<sup>57</sup>.

Using peptone as the supporting material, the viable count of the dried powder fell rapidly, with *Bact. lactis aerogenes* from 542,600 to 6400 in 37 days, but with *Str. faecalis* starting with 10,000,000 per g. it was possible to obtain powders containing 3,000,000 organisms per g. after one week, 40,000 after a month and 2000 after six months. Although there is a considerable death rate in such powders, it is possible to use them to investigate the extent to which disinfectants increase the rate of kill. Experiments with the spores of *B. subtilis* proved to be relatively easy, since over 95 per cent. of the spores survived spray-drying and the survivors proved to be evenly distributed in the resultant powders. At the commencement of the spray-drying process the organisms were usually suspended in a relatively dilute medium of 2-10 per cent. of total solids content and of known hydrogen ion concentration. At the end of the process less than 5 per cent. of moisture was present. During the process, therefore, there must have been a considerable rise in osmotic pressure, especially in the presence of salts, while it is difficult to forecast what happens to the hydrogen ion concentration or indeed to understand its significance in concentrated solutions or pastes. Micro-organisms are very sensitive to the nature of the medium in which they happen to be, and it was therefore of interest to dry the spores of *B. subtilis* on a variety of salts, using high air-inlet temperatures<sup>58</sup>. Acid and alkaline salts were used, and it was known that in some cases at the high air-inlet temperatures anhydrous salts resulted<sup>59</sup>. The spores were remarkably resistant. Fifty per cent. survived drying on sodium chloride, and more than 30 per cent. survived drying on sodium carbonate. Phosphates seemed almost to have a conservative action. On sodium acid phosphate, more than 95 per cent. survived, so that this salt had no more harmful effect than peptone. Even such chemically active salts as sodium nitrite, potassium chlorate and calcium formate did not result in sterility 2, 22 and 28 per cent. respectively of the spores surviving the drying process. At first it had appeared that it might be possible to sterilise materials by introducing relatively small quantities of disinfectants into the solutions before spray-drying. During the drying process the concentration of non-volatile disinfectants should increase about ten times, unless limited by insolubility of the disinfectant. The increased temperature in the drier should increase the death rate of the bacteria. It was even thought that by using a volatile disinfectant the resultant sterile powder might be free from, or contain only a trace of, disinfectant. However, the non-destructive effects of the spray-drying process operated against the desired result. Spray-drying spore suspensions in solutions containing 0.5 per cent. phenol, 0.2 per cent. chlorocresol, 0.002 per cent. phenyl mercuric nitrate or 0.5 per cent. resorcinol in all cases resulted in less than 30 per cent. mortality<sup>60</sup>.

By combining the usual bactericides with salt solutions, surface active agents and high air-inlet temperatures, the percentage mortality could be increased but not above 90 per cent. Sterility was obtained by drying the *B. subtilis* spores in peptone in the presence of 0.4 per cent. formaldehyde, but this is not surprising since formaldehyde is a volatile bactericide which may be used to sterilise dry powders<sup>70</sup>.

These results strikingly confirmed the non-destructive effects of the spray-drying process. Not only is there little temperature destruction of spores even with air-inlet temperatures up to 190° C., but the drying is so rapid that any disinfectant present has no time to be effective even though its concentration is rapidly increasing. In the absence of moisture, disinfectants are practically inert unless volatile.

Having obtained powders containing known numbers of named vegetative bacteria or bacterial spores, it became possible to ascertain the effects of moisture content on the viability of the organisms in such powders on storage. *B. subtilis* spores in powders sufficiently dry to be free flowing remained viable practically indefinitely. This raised an interesting consideration. In dilute aqueous peptone the spores germinate and the resultant vegetative bacteria rapidly multiply, yet we know that the process of drying vegetative bacteria, unless by freeze-drying or spray-drying, under the most favourable conditions, kills a large proportion. It appeared likely therefore that there would be a critical moisture content of the powders (or concentration of peptone solution) at which the spores would germinate, but the resultant bacteria would find the conditions unfavourable for growth. There were in fact found to be two critical moisture contents (1) a moisture content (50 per cent. for peptone powders, 10 per cent. for lactose powders), below which the spores did not germinate, but remained viable and resistant. (2) A very much higher water content at which germination and multiplication of the vegetative forms took place in the presence of nutrient (e.g., peptone powders). The interesting point was that between these two critical moisture contents, the spores germinated, but far from multiplying, the resultant vegetative forms died. Indeed, at one time we had hoped to be able to sterilise powders by increasing the moisture content sufficiently for the spores to germinate and die, and then simply redrying the powders. Unfortunately the critical moisture content required for this always resulted in the powders becoming pastes, which introduced technical difficulties in redrying<sup>71</sup>.

#### The Influence of Moisture on the Action of Disinfectants in Oils

Oils and fats constitute systems of low moisture content in which bacteria may occur. It was found that these systems could be contaminated by stirring in infected powders<sup>72</sup>. The bacteria might be surrounded by a layer of dried medium such as peptone and so not be in direct contact with the oil or fat. In some experiments this objection was overcome by spraying a bacterial suspension in an acetone solution of stearin. The resultant infected stearin was mixed with oils or fats to give the required suspension. Three conclusions emerged from the work using contaminated oils. (1) Spores (*B. subtilis*) may remain viable and resistant in oils for long periods of time (over two years). This is true even when the spores have been freed from surrounding solid nutrient media. (2) Vegetative organisms (*Str. faecalis*) die in oils at about the same rate as in the powder used to infect the oil. The oil does not increase the death rate, and the experiment can be so arranged that after six months' storage the oil may still contain 100,000 organisms per g. (3) Introducing disinfectants even in high concentration, for example 2 per cent. chlorocresol, into the oil suspension has little, if any effect on the viability of spores or vegetative organisms.

It is of pharmaceutical interest to note that, although spores remain viable in powders and oils for long periods of time, the degree of contamination of powders and oils was never found to increase on storage.

Summarising, it can be stated that water plays an essential part in the destruction of micro-organisms either by (1) chemical agents (bactericides) or (2) heat below the temperatures at which organic decomposition occurs.

#### Cell Architecture

When considering the long periods of time during which dried bacterial spores can remain viable as shown by their capacity to germinate under favourable conditions, one is tempted to reflect on the nature of life. It has been said that "Solid matter is not compatible with life." Yet bacterial spores dried and stored over  $P_2O_5$  seem to be very much of the nature of "solid matter." In what way are they "living"? They seem to remain as it were in suspended animation. If the synthetic and metabolic processes are suspended so are those of lysis and dissolution. Although I am emphasising the importance of water, I certainly would not care to go all the way with Goethe when he says in Faust:—

"Alles ist aus dem Wasser entsprungen  
Alles wird durch das Wasser erhalten."

In what ways then do dry "living" spores differ from, say, the "dead" powder which can be obtained by grinding such spores in a mill? The living spores have an internal structure or organisation; in the dead powder that structure has been destroyed, although the units remain, since many of the original enzyme activities persist. For a long time the importance of structure in protoplasm and cellular organisation has been realised and studied. Cytologists have established the importance of such structures as the nucleus and the chromosomes as well as mitochondria, Golgi apparatus, centrosomes and microsomes. Recently it has become possible to associate specific enzymes with certain of these organelles. The possibility of the formation of particular enzymes in the cell has been linked to specific genes, and in some cases the ratio of one enzyme for one gene has been suggested. Genes are certainly associated with chromosomes. At one time the biochemist was accused, perhaps with some justification, of treating the cell as a "bag of enzymes." This is no longer the case. It is becoming increasingly probable that the arrangement of the enzymes in the cell is important. They must act on substrates in a given order, and to do this must occupy a particular location, relative to each other in space, i.e., a cellular architecture is necessary. Here then is a possible explanation of the difference between dried living cells and the powder produced by grinding them. The latter contains all the biochemical units, but it is only when these have the requisite space relationships that life (i.e., the possibility of growth and reproduction) is present. It may be that in the future life will be characterised in terms of biochemical architecture.

The recent advances in this subject have been made possible by the development of three techniques; (1) electron microscopy; (2) submicro-chemical reactions applied to histological preparations whereby chemicals and enzymes may be located in individual cells or even in specific parts of cells; (3) cell fractionation involving the partial disruption of cells followed by separation by high speed centrifugation of various constituents or organelles such as nuclei, mitochondria, chromosomes and, of course, supernatant clear cytoplasm or hyaloplasm. The various fractions are then examined separately for chemical composition and enzyme content. None of the three methods is beyond criticism, but when the results of two or three methods are confirmatory the conclusion has at least a high degree of probability. In this way it has been shown that certain enzymes are associated specifically with certain of the morphological structures.

In the short time at our disposal it is impossible to review the now extensive literature relating to this subject; one or two examples must suffice. It has been found that cytochrome oxidase is located exclusively in the mitochondria of certain cells<sup>73</sup> and the same location for succinic dehydrogenase has been established<sup>74</sup>. On the other hand, glycolytic enzymes have been found in cell nuclei isolated by three different procedures, and it seems reasonable to suppose that these enzymes are true nuclear constituents. Clearly

the normal metabolic cycles take place in morphologically different structures of the cells. It would appear likely that the substrates, intermediates and end-products follow definite pathways within the cells. Such an idea is reminiscent of the way in which the food vacuoles in paramecium are carried by a streaming of the ectoplasm along a predetermined route within this monocellular organism.

Sometimes enzymes are associated with the surfaces of cells. Acetylcholinesterase has been found to be concentrated in the sheath of the giant fibre of the squid<sup>75</sup>, practically none of the enzyme being found in the axioplasm. This observation may be connected with the conduction of nerve action currents along the surface of the fibres. It has been suggested that the occurrence of phosphatases at the surface of cells may be necessary to hydrolyse organic phosphates so that the organic fragment can be absorbed and metabolised. It has been shown that alkaline phosphatase occurs in high concentration in the nuclear membrane of certain cells<sup>76</sup>. Whether this enzyme plays a role in the transfer of metabolites from cytoplasm to nucleus or in the reverse direction is not yet established. Not only have cells an internal morphological structure, but it is increasingly evident that the organelles themselves have a complex architecture. This has long been accepted in the case of the nucleus. There is now increasing evidence that the morphological similarities of the mitochondria of different tissues are paralleled by similarities in biochemical properties. It has been further found that inhibition of oxidative phosphorylation may be accompanied by a change of form of the mitochondria from rod like to spherical by swelling<sup>77</sup>. The complexity of the mitochondria has been summarised by Hogeboom and Schneider<sup>78</sup> as follows: "The general picture is that of an osmotically active system, protected from its environment by a relatively impermeable membrane, and containing a high concentration of proteins (including enzymes) and metabolites in a diffusible state. In addition, a number of enzymes appear to be firmly bound to the structural framework of the mitochondrion." It is not only in the cell organelles that structure is to be found. The electron microscope has disclosed structure in the optically empty hyaloplasm. A very fine reticular network is revealed, considered by some to be lamellar in form, by others to consist of vesicles and canaliculi. Much of this was forecast by Quastel and Wooldridge in 1927<sup>79</sup>, who wrote: "This does not imply, of course, that only the histological structures are involved: the smaller colloidal aggregates are just as much a part of the architecture of the organism." The same idea has recently been expressed in more modern terms by Schmitt as follows: The temporarily and spatially ordered coupling of energy upon the macromolecular lattices of protoplasm is at the core of most processes of cellular biology<sup>80</sup>. It is with elemental units having definite and functional orientation in space that the molecules of drugs must combine. These considerations suggest a firm basis for work relating pharmacological activity to the conformational structure of the drugs and of that portion of the cell architecture, the functions of which they alter. It is interesting to note that papers on this subject are beginning to appear in pharmaceutical literature<sup>81,82</sup>.

It is true that the morphology of the bacterial cell differs from that of liver cells with which much of the described cytochemical work has been carried out, but bacterial cells have a very definite morphology and, since their respiratory and fermentation cycles are similar and indeed rather more complex, varied and self sufficing than those of the cells of the higher organisms, it is unlikely that there is not in the bacteria also a close linkage between structure and normal metabolism. Indeed such enzymes as succinic dehydrogenase, various cytochromes and Krebs's cycle enzymes have been found to be associated with certain cytoplasmic granules 100-200A. in diameter<sup>83</sup>.

In conclusion, I want to make it clear that I do not think that in enzymology, cytochemistry or indeed in biochemistry we have or can have all the answers to all the questions. Nor am I one of those who think that we are near to the point where life can be created or entirely explained or even described in terms of chemistry and physics. I do think that we are at the beginning of a series of investigations and researches into the relation between structure and the vital processes of cells and cell-parts which will prove to be most fascinating and illuminating. Certainly there is a great future for fundamental researches concerning the biochemical aspects of the pharmaceutical sciences. This does not, of course, mean that we should neglect to consider such applied aspects as the discovery of better bactericides, chemotherapeutic agents and drugs with improved pharmacological actions. Indeed, on the one hand, the pursuit of such practical objectives is revealing much information of fundamental interest while, on the other hand, the fundamental research work is supplying a basis for the direction of technological investigations. The practical objectives will be more directly and easily attainable when we know more of the underlying causes and mechanisms of biological processes. Here, as in so many other spheres of life, how true are words of Virgil when he says:—

"Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas."

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<sup>1</sup>Russek, H. I.; Urbach, K. F.; Doerner, A. A., and Zohman, B. L. J.A.M.A. 153: 207 (Sept. 19). 1953. <sup>2</sup>Winsor, T., and Humphreys, P. Angiology 3: (Feb.), 1952. <sup>3</sup>Plotz, M.; New York State J.Med. 52:2012 (Aug. 15), 1952.

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## A COMPARISON OF THE BACTERICIDAL ACTIVITIES, AGAINST STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS, OF EUSOL A.P.F. 1955 AND EUSOL B.P.C. 1954.

By Miriell Witt, Dawn Sayers and N. C. Manning

### Introduction

Eusol B.P.C. 1954 (Solution of Chlorinated Lime with Boric Acid) quickly deteriorates, with regard to available chlorine content, on storage.

Pawsey and Manning<sup>1</sup> found that the stability of Eusol A.P.F. 1934, with regard to its keeping properties, could be greatly increased by the addition of an excess of calcium hydroxide, and that such a preparation when applied to intact skin was less irritant. Further investigations by these workers<sup>2</sup> showed that stable concentrated solutions of calcium hypochlorite, containing up to 3.4 per cent. w/v of available chlorine, could be prepared by the addition of calcium hydroxide. Such solutions showed no diminution of available chlorine content when stored undiluted for 70 days or when diluted 1-10 with lime-water and stored for the same period.

The above findings led to the adoption of the formula for Eusol in the A.P.F. 1947, in which Solution of Calcium Hydroxide B.P. was substituted for distilled water, and to the current A.P.F. formula containing excess calcium hydroxide.

These adoptions by the A.P.F. preceded any precise investigation of the effect of calcium hydroxide on the bactericidal activity of Eusol preparations, although Raymond and Manning<sup>3</sup> had shown that calcium hypochlorite solutions prepared by them and containing calcium hydroxide had a higher bactericidal activity than Eusol B.P.C. 1923.

To determine the effect of the presence of calcium hydroxide in Eusol A.P.F. 1955 on its bactericidal activity it was decided to directly compare the bactericidal activity of this preparation with that of Eusol B.P.C. 1954. This experiment is reported below.

The method used was a modification of the Rideal Walker technique used for the determination of the phenol coefficient of disinfectants. The bactericidal activities of the two Eusol preparations were compared by comparing the "killing" power of dilutions of them against *Staphylococcus aureus*. Dilutions of the Eusols were inoculated with a measured inoculum of a suspension of *Staphylococcus aureus*, strain supplied by the School of Bacteriology, University of Melbourne. After specific intervals of time subcultures were made into nutrient broth. Both the dilutions of the Eusols and the time intervals between subculturing were varied in order to better compare the bactericidal activities of the two preparations.

### Experimental

The Eusol solutions were prepared according to their formulas, viz:—

Eusol A.P.F. 1955	
R/	
Chlorinated Lime	120 grains
Boric Acid	120 grains
Calcium Hydroxide	120 grains
Distilled Water	to 20 fl. oz.

Eusol B.P.C. 1954	
R/	
Chlorinated Lime	110 grains
Boric Acid	110 grains
Water	to 20 fl. oz.

Sterile distilled water was substituted for distilled water or water respectively in the above formulas.

The completed preparations were allowed to stand

**Table I**  
Results of subculturing into nutrient broth and subsequent incubation at 37° C. for 48 hours.

	Minutes after inocula- tion with <i>Staphylo-</i> <i>coccus</i> <i>aureus</i>	Undiluted Prepara- tion	Dilutions of Eusol Preparations				
			1/10	1/20	1/40	1/80	1/160
<b>Eusol A.P.F. 1955</b>							
Available chlorine content = 0.49 per cent.	1	—	—	—	+	+	+
pH = 9.80	2½	—	—	—	+	+	+
	5	—	—	—	+	+	+
<b>Eusol B.P.C. 1954</b>							
Available chlorine content = 0.38 per cent.	1	—	—	—	+	+	+
pH = 8.55	2½	—	—	—	+	+	+
	5	—	—	—	+	+	+
pH nutrient broth = 7.53							
— signifies no growth							
+ signifies growth							

undisturbed for 18 hours, the assumption being made that after this treatment the preparations would probably have become self-sterilised.

Using sterile apparatus, dilutions (1/10 to 1/160) of each Eusol preparation were made in sterile distilled water.

2.5 ml. of each dilution was then inoculated with one drop from the third of three successive 24-hour subcultures of the test organism in nutrient broth\*, using sterile pasteur pipettes calibrated to deliver 34 to 35 drops per ml.

After regular intervals of time (1, 2½ and 5 minutes) subcultures were made from the inoculated dilutions of the Eusol preparations into 2.5 ml. portions of nutrient broth\*, using one loopful of each inoculated Eusol dilution, from a platinum loop 4 mm. in diameter, for each subculture. These subcultures were incubated at 37° C. for 48 hours, then examined for evidence of growth. Results are shown in Table I.

To obtain a more closely comparative result this experiment was repeated using a narrower range of Eusol dilutions (1/30 to 1/50) and also reducing the time intervals (to ½ and 1 minute) between subcultures. No growth occurred in any of these subcultures.

A third experiment was then carried out using the same technique and the same time intervals between subcultures as in the previous experiment, but raising the range of dilutions of the Eusols to 1/100. Results are shown in Table II.

Controls to check the sterility of the Eusol dilutions before they were inoculated were carried out by subculturing small amounts into large volumes of broth, and in no instance was growth obtained after incubation.

To ensure that the Eusol dilutions were inoculated with sufficient numbers of viable organisms, the *Staphylococcus aureus* suspensions used for each experiment were plated at the time of the experiment on to nutrient agar† and incubated at 37° C. for 48 hours. Growth was obtained in every instance.

The lowest dilution of the Eusols used in any of the bactericidal tests was 1/10. A previous experiment had shown that neither of the Eusols when diluted to this strength (1/10) inhibited the growth of the test organism in the nutrient broth\*, therefore there was no possibility that absence of growth in the subcultures

† "Difco" Heart Infusion Agar. \* "Difco" Heart Infusion Broth.

**Table II**  
Results of subculturing into nutrient broth and subsequent incubation at 37° C. for 48 hours.

	Minutes after inoculation with <i>Staphylo-</i> <i>coccus</i> <i>aureus</i>	Dilutions of Eusol Preparations						
		1/30	1/40	1/50	1/60	1/70	1/80	1/90
<b>Eusol A.P.F. 1955</b>								
Available chlorine content = 0.44 per cent.	½	—	—	—	+(¹)	—	—	—
pH = 11.32	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
<b>Eusol B.P.C. 1954</b>								
Available chlorine content = 0.39 per cent.	½	—	—	+(¹)	—	—	+	+
pH = 8.48	1	—	—	—	—	—	+	+

pH nutrient broth = 7.40

— signifies no growth

+ signifies growth

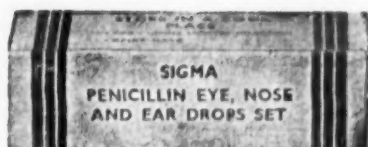
(¹) Growth due to *Staphylococcus aureus*

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could have been due to the Eusols carried over during subculturing.

After the first dilutions of the Eusols were made, the original preparations were immediately assayed to determine their available chlorine content, and their pH levels were determined by means of a pH meter (glass electrode). Results and readings are shown in the Tables.

#### Discussion

The results show that the bactericidal activity of the two Eusol preparations are in agreement with their available chlorine content, and that Eusol A.P.F. 1955 has at least as high bactericidal activity when tested against *Staphylococcus aureus* as has Eusol B.P.C. 1954.

It will be noted that the activity of the Eusols appears to vary approximately twofold in these experiments. This was probably due to variations in room temperatures, which were much higher when Experiments 2 and 3 were carried out than in the case of Experiment 1.

#### Summary

When tested against *Staphylococcus aureus* Eusol A.P.F. 1955 has at least as high bactericidal activity as has Eusol B.P.C. 1954. The inclusion of calcium hydroxide in the formula for Eusol A.P.F. 1955 does not decrease the bactericidal activity of this preparation as compared with Eusol B.P.C. 1954 when tested against the above organism.

#### Acknowledgments

We wish to express our appreciation of the very helpful guidance and interest of Dr. Margaret Gibson, of the Pathology Department, Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital, Melbourne, in the work outlined in this paper. Also we wish to thank Professor Rubbo, of the School of Bacteriology, University of Melbourne, for supplying the test organism used in our experiments.

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Victorian College of Pharmacy,  
Melbourne.

### NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS AND DRUG POTENCY

In the event of an atomic bomb attack it would be necessary to know whether drugs and medical supplies which might be salvaged from pharmacies in the zone exposed to the bomb would be so affected by the radiations as to lose their potency or become poisonous, or whether the containers would be so damaged by shock or blast effect as to cause the contents to become unsterile. In an attempt to answer some of these questions the United States Food and Drug Administration exposed a representative group of drugs and medical preparations to nuclear explosions at the Nevada Test Site in the spring of 1953. The results have now been reported by E. P. Lang in the June number of the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* (Scientific edition, p. 357).

Forty-two preparations were exposed, and, with few exceptions, all drugs were contained in glass bottles or ampoules, and in the original commercial package units. The size selected was the common one that might be found on the pharmacy shelf. The drugs were arranged for exposure by packing in heavy

wooden boxes, divided into compartments. Wherever possible, the form of drug selected for exposure was the form commonly administered. About half the preparations were, therefore, in powder or tablet form. Many of the tablets contained therapeutically inert additions, such as excipients and stabilisers which complicate analytical methods. Consequently, in the case of important antibiotics, pure crystalline forms were also exposed together with the therapeutic forms. No structural shielding was used, the boxes being placed in shallow trenches and protected by a thin layer of soil.

The results were as follows: Insulin was reduced in potency by about 10 per cent.; vitamin B<sub>12</sub> was reduced in potency by about 50 per cent.; no deterioration in any of the other drug preparations was observed. Bottles containing thioglycollate medium remained bacteriologically intact. Glass containers exhibited marked induced radioactivity which decayed rapidly. Heavily exposed clear glass showed a marked "darkening." Many drugs exhibited induced radioactivity which was measureable several months after exposure. A significant amount of the induced radioactivity in the drugs was traced to the presence of certain mineral excipients such as calcium phosphate. There was evidence that all chlorine-containing drugs, such as the salines and some perfusion preparations, became radioactive by transmutation of some of the chlorine to sulphur-35. The author concludes that little or no radiological health hazard is involved in the use of the exposed drugs, under disaster conditions. Since, however, under normal conditions, long term exposure to radioactivity is undesirable, special precautions should be taken in the use of drugs high in sodium chloride and phosphorus content.—Pharm. J., July 21, 1956.

### LEUKAEMIA FOLLOWING ISOTOPE THERAPY

Two instances of acute myeloid leukaemia developed in a series of 16 patients who were being treated for metastatic thyroid carcinoma at the Montefiore Hospital, New York, by intensive radio-iodine therapy (Seidlin, et al., Science, 1956, 123, 800). The first patient to develop leukaemia received a total of 1455 mc. of <sup>131</sup>I between 1947 and 1951. The second patient received a total of 1730 mc. of <sup>131</sup>I from 1948 to 1953.

Although a causal relationship between radio-iodine therapy and leukaemia is not definitely established by these results, the authors say, the occurrence of these two cases in a series of 16 patients "tend strongly to validate the correlation." They quote as further evidence consistent with a relationship between radiation received during massive <sup>131</sup>I therapy and the subsequent development of leukaemia:—

- (1) Experimental production of leukaemia in animals by radiation.
- (2) The more frequent occurrence of leukaemia among radiologists as compared with other physicians.
- (3) The high incidence of myeloid leukaemia among the survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic explosions.

In <sup>131</sup>I treatment for hyperthyroidism the body radiation dose received is, at most, only a few per cent. of that received by patients being treated for thyroid carcinoma, and is considerably smaller than the apparent minimum dose needed to produce leukaemia. The authors therefore consider it unlikely that the incidence of leukaemia in patients treated for hyperthyroidism with radio-iodine will prove to be significantly higher than the occurrence of leukaemia in the general population.—The Alchemist, July, 1956.

## A DELAYED-ACTION HYDROCORTISONE ESTER

Although the local use of hydrocortisone acetate by injection into arthritic joints usually leads to relief of the symptoms, the technique is of limited value because of the transitory nature of the improvement. In an attempt to find a longer-acting preparation, Hollander *et al* (*J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1955, 158, 476) tested the effect of injecting a micro-crystalline suspension of a less-soluble hydrocortisone ester, hydrocortisone *t*-butyl acetate. Ninety-two patients with rheumatoid arthritis and 79 with osteo-arthritis of one or both knees, all of whom had previously received hydrocortisone acetate injections, were treated with the ester.

In the syringe, the appearance of the new drug was identical with that of hydrocortisone, so that no patient knew that his treatment was being altered.

In about 60 per cent. of the cases, the tertiary butyl acetate ester produced a greater and longer-lasting effect than hydrocortisone—the average duration of relief being 16 days, compared with 9 days for hydrocortisone acetate.

The authors state that while the results are in no way spectacular, they do indicate that the way is open to finding more effective and longer-lasting hydrocortisone preparations for intra-articular use.—*The Alchemist*, November, 1955.

## EFFECT OF ANTICHOLINESTERASES ON NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCK

It is now well established that, though curare and the methonium compounds bring about neuro-muscular blocking and paralysis, their mode of action is not the same. With curare, the toxicity was reduced by the administration of anticholinesterase drugs such as eserine or neostigmine, but with the methonium compounds the reverse was found and toxicity increased. Various theories have been propounded to explain this difference, and these have chiefly been concerned with the relationship between the duration of muscular block and the pseudocholinesterase level in the blood. The matter is of some clinical significance, since in endoscopy, electric-shock therapy and other procedures instances of prolonged apnoea have been reported in patients treated with muscle relaxants. Kohn and Bovet have investigated the effect of neostigmine and eserine on the neuromuscular blocking action of suxamethonium in the rabbit and the dog. Tracings were made showing the degree of block in the gastrocnemius muscle and the duration of paralysis. Blood pressure in the carotid artery was recorded simultaneously. Doses of suxamethonium which produced a partial paralysis were found to have a greatly enhanced effect in both the degree and duration of paralysis after the injection of a small dose of eserine which itself had no action on the muscular contractions. In the dog, however, the degree of paralysis was not significantly altered, but there was a marked increase in its duration. Neostigmine, unlike eserine, had itself an action on the muscle, and this rendered the results more difficult to interpret. The effect was different in the two species of animal used, and the intensity of its effect on suxamethonium-induced paralysis appears to have been affected by the previous response to neostigmine alone. The authors conclude that eserine appears to interfere with the destruction of suxamethonium by reducing the circulating cholinesterase level, though they believe that this is an insufficient explanation of the prolonged apnoea which occasionally occurs in clinical use of the methonium compounds. Other factors which may be involved are quoted from other authors. Thus the apnoea may be attributed to the action of thiopentane used to induce anaesthesia, or it may be due to changes in the carbon dioxide content of the blood.—*Export Review*, June, 1956.

## IDENTIFICATION TESTS FOR SOME ANTIHISTAMINES

A simple test for distinguishing a number of the more common antihistamine drugs has been devised by Osol and Siden (*F. Amer. pharm. Ass., sci. edn.*, 1955, XLIV, 761). The test is carried out in two stages: (1) a solution of 25 mg. of the compound is prepared in 5 ml. of concentrated sulphuric acid, and the colour noted over a period of two minutes; (2) the solution is then diluted with 20 ml. of water and the colour changes noted for a further two minutes. The following reactions were observed:—

*Chlorcyclizine hydrochloride*: (1) brilliant yellow; (2) clear colourless solution.

*Chlorpheniramine maleate*: (1) colourless solution; (2) remains colourless.

*Diphenhydramine hydrochloride*: (1) deep orange red; (2) colour discharged, white turbidity develops.

*Phenindamine tartrate*: (1) orange-brown; (2) clear, colourless solution.

*Pyrilamine maleate*: (1) cherry red; (2) colour discharged, leaving a turbid solution in which a white or cream precipitate forms in a few minutes.

*Thenylidamine hydrochloride*: (1) pink colour produced momentarily, quickly changing to a vivid orange-red; (2) clear, colourless solution.

*Triptellamine hydrochloride*: (1) yellow turbid solution; (2) colour disappears, but turbidity remains.

*Antazoline hydrochloride* gives the same response as chlorpheniramine maleate (colourless solution both before and after dilution), but the two can be distinguished by using nitric acid. Antazoline gives a deep red colour, which remains on dilution; chlorpheniramine forms a colourless solution which is unchanged on dilution.—*"The Alchemist,"* March, 1956.

## OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS FROM AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES

Addressing the pathology section of the Manchester Medical Society, Dr. E. F. Edson said that, from the toxicity data for modern pesticides, it is possible to divide the important ones into three arbitrary groups. The so-called "safe" group includes chlorate, trichloroacetate, borate, sulphur, tar oils, tractor paraffin, hormone weed killers, copper compounds, maleic hydrazide, D.D.T.,  $\gamma$ -B.H.C., and many more recent organic compounds. The definitely "hazardous" group comprises all scheduled poisons which require considerable care during their use—e.g., nicotine, arsenites, dinitroresol-type weed-killers, volatile mercurials and most of the anticholinesterase organic-phosphorus insecticides. Substances in the "intermediate" category, which may cause illness under certain conditions, include pentachlorophenol, dieldrin, aldrin, endrin, and organic mercurial seed-dressings.

In the field, as in the factory, over-absorption of chemicals usually takes place through the skin, or during long-continued inhalation of mist or dust; accidental swallowing is less common and more readily avoidable. The extent of occupational risks depends on the chemical, on the system of work, on the personal habits of the worker, and on the duration of exposure. Contract spraying operators are at greater risk than private farmers, and the amateur gardener is usually protected by his short duration of use and because the most toxic chemicals are not available to him. In this country the use of the more toxic chemicals is subject to stringent regulation, for both employer and employee; and Dr. Edson said that, so long as the educational efforts of makers, distributors, agricultural advisers, and the Government continue, there seems to be no reason why these chemical pesticides should present an impossible occupational-health problem in farming.—*"The Lancet,"*

April 21, 1956.

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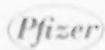
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Two teaspoonfuls	Dwie tyzeczki kawowe	Zwei "	Due cucchiaini	twee Australische theelepels
One tablespoonful	Jedna tyzka stotowa	Ein Esslöffel	Un cucchiaino da tavola	een eetlepel
To be taken	Zazywac	Einzunehmen	Da prendersi	in te nemen
With water	Z woda	Mit Wasser	Con acqua	met water
After meals	Po jedzeniu	Nach dem Essen	Dopo i pasti	na de maaltijd
Before meals	Przed jedzeniem	Vor dem Essen	Prima dei pasti	voor de maaltijd
Every four hours	Co cztery godzin	Jede 4 Stunden	Ogni 4 ore	om de vier uur
Every six hours	Co szesc godzin	Jede 6 Stunden	Ogni 6 ore	om de zes uur
To be used as directed	Jak wiadomo	Nach Bericht	Da usarsi come prescritto	te gebruiken volgens voorschrift
Twice a day	2 razy dziennie	Zwei mal täglich	Due volte al giorno	twee maal daags
Three " "	Trzy razy dziennie	Drei " "	Tre " " "	drie " " "
Four " "	Cztery razy dziennie	Vier " "	Quattro " " "	vier " " "
Five " "	Piec razy dziennie	Fünf " "	Cinque " " "	vijf maal daags
Six " "	Szesc razy dziennie	Sechs " "	Sei " " "	zes maal daags
To be applied	Uzywac	Gebrauchen	Da applicarsi	aan te wenden
If necessary	W razie potrzeby zeby	Wenn notwendig	Se necessario	indien nodig
When cough is troublesome	Jezeli kaszel jest dokuczliwy	Wenn Husten störend ist	Quando la tosse è irritante	indien de hoest last veroorzaakt
And at night	I w nocy	Und bei Nacht	E di notte	later in de avond
At Bedtime	Przed spaniem	Vor dem Schlafen	Prima di coricarsi	voor het naar bed gaan
In the morning	Rano	Am Morgen	Al mattino	'smorgens
And evening	Wieczorem	Und Abends	Alla sera	en 'savonds
During meals	Podczas jedzenia	Während des Essens	Durante i pasti	gedurende de maaltijd
To be rubbed in	Nacierac	Einreiben	Da strofinarsi	in te wrijven
Affected part	Chore Miejsca	Kranke Stellen	Parte ammalata	zieke plek
One teaspoonful to be taken three times daily	3 razy dziennie tyzeczka kawowa	Drei mal täglich ein Kaffeelöffel	Un cucchiaino da prendersi tre volte al giorno	drie maal daags een theelepel na
after	po	nach	Dopo	— de maaltijd
before meals	przed jedzeniem	vor dem Essen	Prima dei pasti	voor

# Historical Glimpses of Pharmacy in Australia

## The Foundation Years

### No. 3: "Oldest Chemist in Australasia?"

BY KEITH ATTIWILL

Steadily the population increased as more soldiers, officials, convicts and free settlers arrived in New South Wales, and the various professions began to organise themselves and to establish sufficient influence to persuade the authorities to do something more than to look askance at quackery.

In the 'forties and 'fifties of the last century, when a pharmacist set out for New South Wales, he usually took with him a stock with which to establish his pharmacy in the new land: a few shop fittings, bottles, drawers, blue ointment pots, leech aquarium, and perhaps even a shop counter and some shelving.

Mr. McIlroy told me in 1954 that there was a pharmacy at Red Hill, outside Manly (New South Wales), where some of these fittings were still to be seen.

As the population grew beyond the capacity of the Government medical officers and dispensers, the apothecaries (druggists) gradually took over more of the work of compounding medicines.

The rigid martial atmosphere of the settlement was so strong and so many of the sick and injured were either soldiers, sailors, or civil employees of the Crown that it must have been difficult indeed for the seeds of free enterprise to flourish in the field of medicine and pharmacy.

But flourish they did. Among the gradually increasing flow of settlers were to be found types of reputable pharmacists who had been educated and trained in the highest traditions of British pharmacy. Much as they protested against the quacks who hawked their wares round the winding tracks and dusty roads of old Sydney, the desire to establish pharmacy upon a legal basis was not yet to be fulfilled.

Soon began a development from which it is possible to trace the retail pharmacies of today, just as one may still detect in some institutional pharmacies the faint but unmistakable traces of the sick bay and the Government dispensary.

#### Mr. George Wilson's Claim

Occasionally, as I have pored over records in the archives of our pharmaceutical societies, and back numbers of this Journal, or sat among the searchers after knowledge in the Mitchell Library, Sydney, I have caught a fleeting glimpse of the ghost of some old pharmacist moving swiftly down the corridors of history. Often was I whisked backward in time by a chance discovery of some fragmentary note. The "Chemist and Druggist" published an all-too-brief note in August, 1893, that would provide material for an historical novel about pharmacy in the early days of Australia. It told of the death in June of that year, at West Portland, Victoria, of a Mr. George Wilson, "who had grounds for saying that he was the oldest chemist in business in Australasia (his nearest contemporary being Mr. W. T. Pinhey, of Sydney)."

Wilson, it was stated, arrived in Sydney in 1839, managed a pharmacy "in the mother colony" in that year, but on meeting Kennedy, one of the early explorers, Wilson tramped overland to Melbourne, going afterwards to the South Seas as ship's surgeon.

On his return he started business at Portland. Afterwards he went to Melbourne and was appointed the

first resident apothecary to the Melbourne Hospital. Some months prior to the opening of the business of the late Mr. George Lewis he established, with Dr. O'Mullane, the business of what was later known as Bowen & Co. in Melbourne. Here he remained for 10 years, but soon after the outbreak of gold fever, which had led to a great falling off in his business, he became involved in litigation "about some trifling matter with his partner, who, we believe, was a family connection," so he sold out or was succeeded by Mr. William Bowen.

He himself returned to Portland and opened a shop in Julia street, where he carried on a lucrative business until a short time before his death, when he disposed of it to Mr. H. M. Martell.

The writer in "The Chemist and Druggist" adds that "he had never aspired to prominence in municipal or public life. He was much esteemed in his profession, and on more than one occasion was called upon by the late Dr. Brewer to assist him in difficult cases, at operations requiring the aid of a second person."

#### Early Colonial Pharmacies

In the early days of Sydney it was the custom for medical practitioners to set up their own "dispensaries." These were the forerunners of the "chemist shops" of today.

A noteworthy "dispensary" of early Sydney was that of Dr. George Robinson Elliott. It was a stone two-story building, situated at the corner of Bridge street and George street, where Challis House now stands, and it was in the charge of Dr. Elliott's brother, Frederick William. Soon this "dispensary" blossomed out into a chemist shop. In 1859, the firm of Elliott Bros. was founded, when the brothers purchased the business of Youngman & Co., indent merchants, becoming wholesale chemists. From this enterprising move developed the house of Elliotts and Australian Drug Co. Pty. Ltd., which was to prosper exceedingly and to become eventually one of the component businesses in Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., a national enterprise closely linked with retail pharmacy.

When the Elliotts purchased the indent business of Youngman and started as a wholesale house, Mr. Frank Senior purchased the retail business. Dr. Fyfe had the pharmacy at the corner of Hunter and George streets, and one or two doctors originally owned or shared in the pharmacy of what is today Macarthy's Limited. Among these was the late Dr. Horatio Wright. The pharmacy now known as "Loney's," William street, East Sydney, was owned by Dr. MacKellar, the father of the late Sir Charles MacKellar.

#### The Goulds of Hobart

Another famous old-established Australian pharmacy (it was well established as far back as 1881) which was begun as a doctor's "dispensary"—an open shop—is that of the Goulds, grandfather, father, and now son, in Liverpool street, Hobart. Often I have toiled up the steep stairs leading from the back of the shop to the spacious room above in which that puckish, pink-cheeked figure of John H. Gould has presided over or attended, but mostly presided over, more meetings of

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Guild or Society or Board than anybody could possibly remember!

Pillar of the Church of England, "father" of pharmacy in the tight little island of Tasmania, the only man in pharmacy who could cap a Latin tag launched from the silvery tongue of Orion Leggo by responding extemporaneously with a speech entirely in Latin.

That, in part, is "Johnny" Gould, happily still spry and mentally alert if not as physically active as when he was younger.

#### Doctors and Chemists

John Gould's father, H. T. Gould, a pharmaceutical chemist, had come from England to Tasmania under contract to manage a "dispensary" for a leading Hobart doctor in 1881. Later a firm consisting of two doctors and two chemists owned the business. Eventually the doctors retired and other partners were taken in. Mr. John H. Gould is now senior partner and his son, Anthony G. Gould, his junior partner.

Stretching back a long distance into the last century, when Hobart Town and its Liverpool street were thronged with emigrants, sailors and settlers, and the wharves crowded with sailing ships under a forest of tall masts, spars and rigging, the Gould pharmacy was then a part of the bustling scene. The sea shanty *As I was a-walking down Liverpool street* often comes into my mind as I hurry today along that busy and eminently respectable Hobart street to the pharmacy of H. T. Gould & Co.

This noteworthy establishment is mentioned often in the old bound copies of "The Chemist & Druggist of Australasia," which Mr. John Gould has lent me for the purposes of this historical series (after which Mr. Gould intends them to become part of the library of

of Australasia," in its issue of January, 1892, notes with approval that "Mr. H. T. Gould, the only southerner represented, has also a nice case filled entirely with his eucalyptus oil, put up in different-sized bottles, and some in bulk. This exhibit is specially interesting, as it is the first attempt to manufacture Tasmanian drugs on a large scale. The oil is excellent quality, a pale straw colour, and sells well in the south, but has not yet been introduced to the north. This is its first appearance in public. It has the merit of being distilled from the *Eucalyptus globulus*, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Gould will meet with the success his enterprise deserves."

In March, 1892, it reports that "a large shipment of H. T. Gould & Co.'s Platypus brand of eucalyptus oil is being despatched to London by the P. & O. ship *Victoria*, the largest single shipment yet made. Almost every English mail brings inquiries respecting this oil, so that the enterprise of the firm seems to be likely to yield good fruit."

The May issue of that year reports that a company called the Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company had been formed because H. T. Gould & Co. found that it could not be carried on and developed as seemed advisable because it has so increased. Mr. H. T. Gould retained an interest in the management of the new company and a London office was opened.

**Next Month: "The Corner" Pharmacy, Launceston**

#### PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN HONG KONG

##### Collapse Feared

We are surprised to hear that the University of Hong Kong is experiencing difficulty in providing pharmaceutical education, and that there is a possibility that pharmaceutical education will collapse. It is stated that Hong Kong can absorb only five new qualified pharmacists per annum, and that only five vacancies are available for apprenticeships each year. It is obvious that if the Government of Hong Kong is to provide a modern pharmaceutical service for the population, then a much greater number of qualified pharmacists will be required, and that the Government must pay more attention to the provision of a modern pharmaceutical service and to the question of a fair deal for the pharmacist.

In the United Kingdom the ratio of pharmacists to population is 1:2000 and the number of pharmacies is 1:3000. If Hong Kong pharmaceutical services are to approach this standard, Hong Kong will need over 800 pharmacies and more than 1000 pharmacists. There are at present 22 pharmacies. Pharmacists, no doubt, as in Malaya, have to face the competition of dispensing doctors, who employ dispensers who have had no proper training and who are often not adequately supervised, and also from unqualified medicine dealers. Too much attention is given to the supervision of the sale of poisons and far too little to the supply of medicines in general. It is just as important that vitamins should be

supplied in a stable form and not in mixtures in which they decompose, whereby the health of the patient is impaired, as that the dispensing of poisons is checked by a qualified person. This has been recognised by the Indian Government, which has introduced legislation whereby Provincial Governments may restrict the dispensing and compounding of medicines to registered pharmacists and doctors. This will prohibit doctors from employing unqualified dispensers in India.

—"The Malayan Pharmaceutical Journal."



Senior's Pharmacy is a familiar one to passers-by in George street, Sydney, today. This rare photograph shows the pharmacy in the days of Queen Victoria. According to the caption on the back of the print (kindly lent by "The Argus," Melbourne) the photograph was taken about 60 years ago.

the Pharmacy Department at the Hobart Technical School).

In 1891 there were 62 chemists resident in the colony of Tasmania, which had then a population of 146,667.

It was reported that Mr. J. G. Towers was the first man in Tasmania to receive a licence as druggist by examination, October 17, 1844.

#### A Noteworthy "First"

Reporting upon the Tasmanian Exhibition at Launceston in November, 1891, "The Chemist and Druggist

# Contemporary Figures in Pharmacy

## No. 3 — Mr. A. C. FRASER

BY KEITH ATTIWILL

When the Guild was young, making its way toward the stage at which it was accepted by Mr. Chifley, Labour Prime Minister in the forties, as the official negotiating body for the retail chemists of Australia, it drew heavily upon the strength of the States for its leaders. And what strength they provided! What a galaxy of pharmaceutical talent was arrayed against the departmental experts in the first groping movements toward the hammering out of the pattern of the National Health Service! At first there was suspicion—many pharmaceutical chemists are wary of everything new, and at times showed considerable fear as to what the ultimate outcome would be as far as pharmacy was concerned. At one stage the Guild and the Treasury officials were at loggerheads regarding the basis and the methods of costing the service to be provided by Guild members.

The Guild pressed through to a reasonable contractual arrangement on "free" medicine because of its sound foundation, which attracted men of character and ability. This was the reason why it was acceptable to the Chifley Government.

When the Guild was formed it was from the start a new organisation and a Federal one. It was not merely the uniting under one central government of a number of existing State bodies, which retained their internal independence. Yet it did encompass some of the old intra-territorial organisations, notably the Lusty Master Pharmacists' Association, which flourished in Sydney under the vigorous direction of such men as L. W. Thompson, Archie Short, L. W. Smith, Orion Leggo and H. D. B. Cox.

Gilbert Jewkes, who followed Loris Ingamells as the N.S.W. Federal delegate, had come into prominence when Sir Walter Kinnear came to Australia at the invitation of the Lyons Government in 1937, and submitted to the Government a plan of national health insurance. More will be said about this period in the Guild history.

### Brilliant Lieutenants

Victoria provided McGibbony with brilliant lieutenants like Eric Scott and E. C. McClelland. In South Australia, the redoubtable "Tiger Ted" Lipsham was the leader of the Guild movement. The name of the much-loved "Cec" Retallick comes to mind also, for he took over the reins when Lipsham concentrated upon teaching.

In Western Australia there was Hugh Howling; and then, at a later period, as Federal delegate (and eventually to become Deputy Federal President) was George Dallimore. In constant support of these two stalwarts was that grand old man of pharmacy in Western Australia, the late Fred Gulley. Tasmania had produced the brilliant Vesey FitzGerald (to whom McGibbony gives the credit for Lipsham's nickname). Vesey FitzGerald was succeeded by one of the Guild's best-known and most capable Tasmanian leaders, John Gould. For years McGibbony's chief of staff was the late "Reg" Rutter, of Queensland—a power in official pharmacy if ever there was one.

And as Rutter receded, Alan Fraser, of New South Wales, came into prominence as a negotiator who was ready and able to bear an enormous burden of responsibility and physical and mental strain during the years of the development of the national health scheme of the Chifley Government. Frequently Alan Fraser, acting as McGibbony's deputy, was given the task of interviewing the Prime Minister (Mr. Chifley), and

some of his high-ranking Ministers in the cause of pharmacy and the terms and conditions upon which the Guild would co-operate with the Government. McGibbony says that the work Fraser was able to accomplish in those years was of tremendous importance to pharmacy; to quote McGibbony, "he took a tremendous load off my shoulders, for which I have never ceased to be grateful to him."

### Fateful Years

Those were fateful years for the Guild. It came through the ordeal with flying colours because of the calibre of men such as Alan Fraser. And if these articles mean anything to the younger generation, let them profit from the examples of those and other men who gave so much to the Guild. McGibbony, Scott, Fraser and the others in those early days set the course and helped to steer the ship through the narrows of parochial jealousy, over the shifting sands of Government policy, past the rocky shores where lurked the raiders in the less reputable manufacturing houses, and across the rough waters of the early national health scheme.

The Guild has always been fortunate in its choice of Federal councillors. It is essential to the Guild's well-being that the young men in pharmacy must come forward always to ensure that this will continue to be so.

Alan Carey Fraser had become a registered pharmaceutical chemist at Sydney in 1922, and entered into business in 1923. He joined the Guild in 1929, one year after it was formed. Fraser is a conspicuous example of the able young men who helped to establish the Guild upon its present high plane.

Alan Fraser was born at Parramatta (N.S.W.) on April 21, 1901, the 10th child of Alex and Catherine Fraser. In 1954, when I asked him about his family, he told me with pride that his mother was then aged 95. He attended North Sydney Boys' High School and Sydney University (where he passed his final examination in pharmacy in 1920). He obtained a credit in *materia medica* in 1918. In 1929 he qualified in chiropody, and later took a conspicuous part in helping to establish the professional status of practitioners in that field, which lies close to pharmacy and medicine.

### Crowded Official Life

Tall, dignified, and of judicial mien, Alan Fraser has features which in repose are somewhat set and perhaps a little dour—a Scottish countenance that masks a merry wit and a great capacity for friendship and good talk.

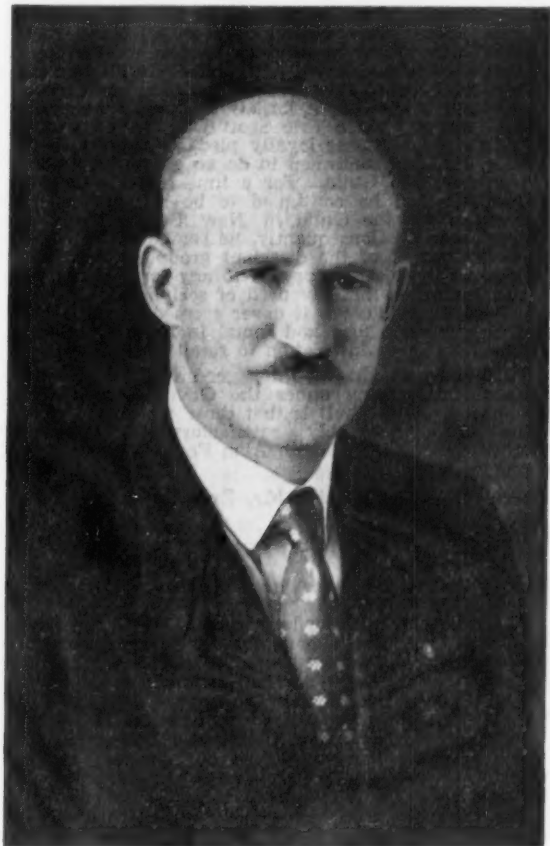
Quickly Fraser made his way in his profession, and in the councils of the Guild, both State and Federal. As a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, he has always been a loyal supporter of its policies for the advancement of the profession.

Some Guild members plead the responsibilities of family life as a reason for non-participation in official work. Who can blame them? A man's first responsibility is to his family. But Alan Fraser is a man of indefatigable strength of purpose, who sees his duty to his profession as one that demands that he contribute to the best of his ability toward the betterment of conditions. Somehow he has always contrived to find the time.

I have spent many happy hours with Mr. and Mrs.

Fraser at their lovely home at Wollstonecraft, beyond North Sydney, where their two girls, Judith and Jill, grew up. Judith (now Mrs. Pearson) did a brilliant course and gained her Master of Science degree. Jill (now Mrs. Hansman, Ph.C.) was apprenticed to her father at his pharmacy in Crow's Nest. I confess that I used to try to avoid Mrs. Fraser's eye when the time came, after dinner, to depart with Alan for yet another Guild meeting! If secretly she deplored me for my role in encouraging her husband to devote so much of his time to official pharmacy, she was too charming to show it.

The record of Alan Fraser's official duties is formidable; an active member of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited; a councillor of P.A.T.A. since 1939 and its



Mr. A. C. Fraser

treasurer since 1953; president of the New South Wales branch of the Guild in 1937-44 (an eventful time, which included most of the period of World War Two); Guild Federal delegate and Federal Treasurer, 1944-46; Chairman of the Drug Trade Defence Council, N.S.W. (1941-46); Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Manpower Advisory Committee (N.S.W.), 1942-45; member of the Guild Bureau of Pharmaceutical Statistics since its inception, and executive secretary since 1952; a member of the Federal Council negotiating committee on the National Health Service and of the Minister's Standing Committee since their formation; and Chairman of the New South Wales Pharmaceutical Committee of Investigation under the National Health Act.

Alan Fraser was apprenticed in 1915 to Mr. H. W. Manning, whose family comprised two daughters and six sons, three of whom—Ted, Bill and Nigel—are pharmacists. As an apprentice, young Fraser's wages were 10/-, 15/- and 30/- over the three years of his apprenticeship. Hours of employment were from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. (10 p.m. on Fridays); 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. on Saturdays (and reopening again from 6 p.m. till 9 p.m.), and on Sundays 9 a.m. till 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. till 8 p.m.

Recalling, for my benefit, the strenuous days of pharmacy when he was an apprentice (and are they any less strenuous today?), Alan said that Mr. Manning had a very good business head. Although he abided by P.A.T.A. principles, Mr. Manning opposed them because he considered that chemists could hold their own in any competition. He also bitterly opposed Nyals for supplying department stores and friendly society "open" dispensaries.

"Mr. Manning was a keen beach fisherman," Alan told me, with a reminiscent smile. "After I had qualified, he kept me on so that he could spend every weekend (Friday to Tuesday) at Cronulla, staying out on the beach all night."

#### Embarrassing Moment!

"Two incidents of my apprentice days come to mind. One was my most embarrassing moment, and it happened this way. A customer asked me to ring a local doctor and ask him to call. The doctor said, 'Right, but ask them to have my tea ready!' The doctor called in later, highly amused, because he had said 'fee,' not 'tea!'"

"The second incident was the introduction of Ipana to the Australian market by W. Hermon Slade & Co. Mr. Manning had gone on holidays after instructing the reliever not to order anything new. The next day along came Ipana. It looked so good to me that I persuaded the reliever to order a dozen, and I said that if we hadn't sold it all before the "boss" came back I would take the remainder myself.

"We put it on the counter and really merchandised it, so that we had sold two and a half dozen by the end of the fortnight. Instead of being scolded, we were complimented by Mr. Manning, who promptly ordered six dozen."

#### "The Family Chemist"

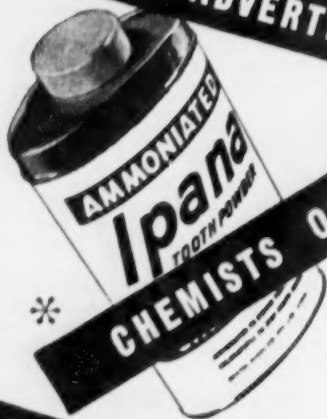
I first met Alan Fraser when I was Editor of "The Australasian Post" and had no idea of joining pharmacy. I had conducted a campaign in "The Argus" a few months earlier, when I was its news editor, to help the British Medical Association to fight the Chifley Government's national health scheme. The B.M.A. believed that the Labour Government was pledged to socialise the medical profession.

Many Guild leaders thought so, too. Mr. McGibbony invited me at a few moments' notice to address the Guild Federal Council, then in session at the Victorian College of Pharmacy, on the threat of socialisation. I was a poor speaker, but I had strong views in favour of the family doctor. I soon found that I had a strong bias for the family chemist in his efforts to escape from the net of socialisation and a salaried health service. I also had a low opinion of some of the propaganda methods employed by many organisations whose offerings had been going into my editorial waste paper basket for years. So I talked to the Guild Federal Council extemporaneously upon these matters. Among the men who complimented me was Alan Fraser. Out of that talk my present appointment came, a few months later. And Fraser was one of the men who helped me to absorb the background to the Guild's fight to preserve the "family chemist." We made this a catch phrase, and the Liberals at Canberra adopted it.

Soon I was in the thick of the fight. We had two objectives—one to join the health service upon just



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and equitable terms; the other to persuade a dissident majority of Guild members in New South Wales that it was better to stay in the scheme and help to mould it than to stay out and let matters take their course.

As Federal President, A. W. McGibbony carried a tremendous burden of responsibility through the years leading up to 1947, when I joined the Guild. He relied greatly upon his many friends and supporters, both in and out of official pharmacy, but mostly, I think, at that time he looked to Eric Scott in Victoria and Alan Fraser in Sydney to withstand the pressures from Canberra on the one hand, and on the other the forceful criticism from within the Guild in New South Wales. Into both the external and the internal battles I was pitched willy nilly.

In October, 1947, A. W. McGibbony, full of years and honour, stepped down from the Federal Presidential chair which he had graced since the Guild was formed. Those were critical days for all Guild members. Their future in private practice was wrapped in doubt. Only a strong and united Guild organisation could hope to save them. The Guild has moved from strength to strength, largely because of the quality of its leaders. When Eric Scott was elected Federal President, Alan Fraser loyally pledged support to the new leader, and continued to do an enormous amount of work for the Guild. For a time after he left the Federal Council he continued to be regarded as the spokesman for the Guild in New South Wales on Federal policy. Consequently, he remained for a year or so the target of the dissident group in that State, which was implacably opposed to any form of national health insurance that savoured of socialism. Criticism exercised his mind, but it never seemed to ruffle him; and he remained firm and sound in his evaluation of the health service in relation to retail pharmacy.

Though he fought hard for good terms and conditions for dispensing under the Government scheme, the most he will admit is that those terms and conditions are "reasonably satisfactory"—a statement thoroughly in keeping with Alan Fraser's view of this changing world.

Next Month: Mr. Eric Scott.

## BLACK (SCOUR) OUTLOOK FOR YOUNG SHEEP

A crystal ball will not be necessary to predict heavy economic losses throughout the State from hairworm this spring. The experts can predict this from the "wormy weather" recently experienced.

The sheep owner can see the danger signs for himself, say the officers of the Live Stock Division of the Victorian Department of Agriculture. Lambs and weaners which are not putting on condition, but are dull in the wool and dirty about the tail, are probable hairworm victims.

The keys to control are well-timed drenches and the placing of drenched sheep on fresh paddocks with plenty of good feed.

The most suitable drench is phenothiazine. Where young sheep appear badly affected, the prescribed dose may be increased by half as much again. Two drenches should be given three weeks apart.

Drenching is a waste of time unless the sheep are placed on a good fresh pasture afterwards. The wormy pasture should be spelled for a month to give it time to recover.

Reports of stock losses from worms have already come in from most areas in the State, and these losses include abnormal numbers in the Wimmera and Mallee. The Department advises all sheep owners to take a second look at their young sheep. A little time and money spent on treatment now will be amply repaid.—From "News Bulletin" of the Department of Agriculture (Victoria).



# Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



By  
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,  
VICTORIAN COLLEGE  
OF PHARMACY

## NYSTATIN—ANTIFUNGAL ANTIBIOTIC

Nystatin (MYCOSTATIN—Squibb) is an antifungal antibiotic derived from cultures of *Streptomyces noursei*. It is antagonistic towards many species of fungi, but has very limited effects against bacteria or the filtrable viruses.

Nystatin has been found to inhibit the growth of yeast-like flora in the intestinal tract. The antibiotic exhibits no appreciable activity against bacteria. In concentrations of 0.5 to 2.0 units/cc., Nystatin is strongly fungistatic in vitro against a variety of fungi, including the principal fungi pathogenic to man. Following oral administration, Nystatin is absorbed sparingly. No detectable blood levels are obtained when the antibiotic is given in the recommended therapeutic and prophylactic doses, and only traces of Nystatin are found in the plasma following administration of considerably larger doses. Most of the unabsorbed Nystatin is passed unchanged in the stool.

Nystatin inhibits or kills all species of fungi and yeasts tested, except actinomycetes. Against *Candida albicans* (monilia) 1 unit or less per ml. is effective.

Its greatest effect is on yeast-like fungi in the growing stage; it is less active against spores and is inactive against bacteria.

Nystatin is recommended for the prevention and treatment of intestinal moniliasis, and has been used successfully in generalised monilial infections, even when all other means of treatment had failed. *Candida albicans* infection is enhanced with oral antibacterial antibiotics. Since it eliminates or greatly reduces the number of *Candida* in the stools, Nystatin is useful to prevent or treat infection of the lower intestine and anus caused by this organism. It is indicated for

patients treated with oral antibiotics, especially when such treatment is intensive or protracted. Nystatin is also recommended for prevention of intestinal moniliasis in intestinal surgery.

The usual dose for intestinal moniliasis is one tablet three times daily. If intestinal fungi are not adequately suppressed, the dose may be doubled. Nystatin may be given in conjunction with all commonly used oral antibiotics; it has been shown to be compatible with them.

For generalised (systemic) moniliasis, two tablets are given four times daily.

### Preparations of MYCOSTATIN (Squibb)

*Oral Tablets* (500,000 units) in bottles of 12 and 100.

*Vaginal Inserts* (100,000 units and .95 g. lactose). Bottles of 15 inserts. (Lactose has been included in the vaginal inserts since the acidophilous bacilli are known to thrive in the presence of this substance and the acidophilous bacilli act to prevent trichomoniasis).

*Mycostatin Ointment* (100,000 units per gramme of Plastibase (Squibb oleaginous ointment base). Tubes of  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.

Mycostatin Ointment is used for monilial infections of skin and is useful in dermatophytosis ("athlete's foot"), perleche, paronychia, "diaper rash," other mycotic infections of the buccal, intertriginous and inframammary areas when the causative organism is *Candida albicans* (monilia).

**MYSTECLIN Tablets.** A combination of two antibiotics, i.e., Steclin 250 mg. (Squibb-Tetracycline) and Nystatin (250,000 units) for antifungal prophylaxis.

# Train Sales Staff Now — For Christmas Rush

By PHIL. GLANZER

## Your Regular Sales Clerks, as Well as Temporary Help, Need Special Training for This Year's Holiday Business

Is your sales force ready for the Christmas rush? You, the proprietor, may be ready; your stock may be neatly arranged and ticketed for speedy handling; your windows and inside-store displays may be already planned and waiting for the "Go" sign, but unless your staff is ready—yes, ready and anxious to serve the early-bird shoppers, all your other preparations may be wasted.

### Big Season Expected

Whether your sales force numbers two or twenty, they should be coached to handle the Christmas trade. Your permanent employees have probably experienced the holiday rush before, but that does not mean that they are ready for what promises to be an even greater season than last year.

In Melbourne, for instance, the spring racing carnival (not so far off now), highlighted by the Melbourne Cup, will usher in a period of unprecedented activity later in the month when the Olympic Games will be staged in that city. Careful planning and something different in the way of display technique will be called for in order to coax extra business from pockets depleted by the free spending of only a few weeks earlier.

Temporary staff will need more than ordinary supervision, too, for shoppers are often in the habit of asking embarrassing questions of the part-time worker. Here is where the permanent sales staff can help out by keeping an alert eye on the greenhorns and by answering those difficult questions.

All assistants should receive an "inspiring" series of talks from the boss, whether he is the store owner or manager. In these cynical days it seems to be the practice to sneer at such pep talks; but the fact remains that enthusiasm can be transmitted to employees from the top down, and the resultant lift in morale is reflected in bigger and better sales as well as increased customer satisfaction.

Your permanent staff, as the nucleus of your sales force, should be specially trained now to increase the number of customers they can handle during the course of the day. Such training should include quick, accurate counter-check writing; speedier sales talks (that do not, of course, sacrifice cordiality); helping customers to choose gifts by finding out how much they want to spend, and the type of product in mind; and the speedy removal of merchandise after the sale is closed.

This general training programme should be started now so that all members of the sales force will be able to serve shoppers with the utmost speed when speed is essential. Christmas shoppers get footsore and weary, trudging around from store to store, so do not make them wait too long in your store, or you might find their patience exhausted, and their pounds going to your competitor.

And now, what about the temporary staff? Obviously it would not do to spend too much time training sales people who are going to be with you for a few short weeks. At the same time, they must have SOME training if they are to be of any help. All too often the emergency or occasional sales person is pushed on to the sales floor with nothing more than a counter check book and pencil and expected to do a bang-up selling job. This policy is responsible for much of the unfavourable customer reaction at Christmas time.

No retailer can afford to let inexperienced help jeopardise his store's reputation. As a minimum, therefore,

it is suggested that "green" sales people be given as thorough a grounding in merchandise and stock as the limited time will allow. Also, the seasonal worker should be indoctrinated with the store's stated policy of courtesy and service to the public. In this way, the danger of antagonising customers may be minimised.

### Check These Points

A survey conducted in the U.S. for a large retail organisation last year showed that customers rated the following points as the most important in their dealings with sales staff:

- (1) Assistants must show themselves to be interested during the transaction.
- (2) They should show the merchandise effectively, not as if they were bored with the entire proceedings.
- (3) Show willingness to help those merely shopping around.
- (4) Acknowledge the customer in a friendly manner, showing polite consideration at all times.
- (5) Answer all questions or complaints satisfactorily.

Using the above as a guide, the "green" clerk can become a help rather than a hindrance in any store. Lame ducks cannot expect to be shown every last detail once the rush has started, so it is up to them to learn all they can beforehand.

The routine arrangements of store operation should be checked for efficiency with the increased personnel at this season.

How about the wrapping department? Is there enough room for efficient operation with extra staff with extra packages to wrap? Possibly you plan to have one or more of your temporary help run this department themselves. If so, make sure there is an ample supply of all materials needed so there will be no bottleneck. Staff should be trained to do quick, neat and efficient work—nothing is so damaging to a store's prestige as to have sloppy packages thrust at customers as though they had just bought the week's groceries. Neat, tidy parcels proffered with a gracious word of thanks should be the order of the day.

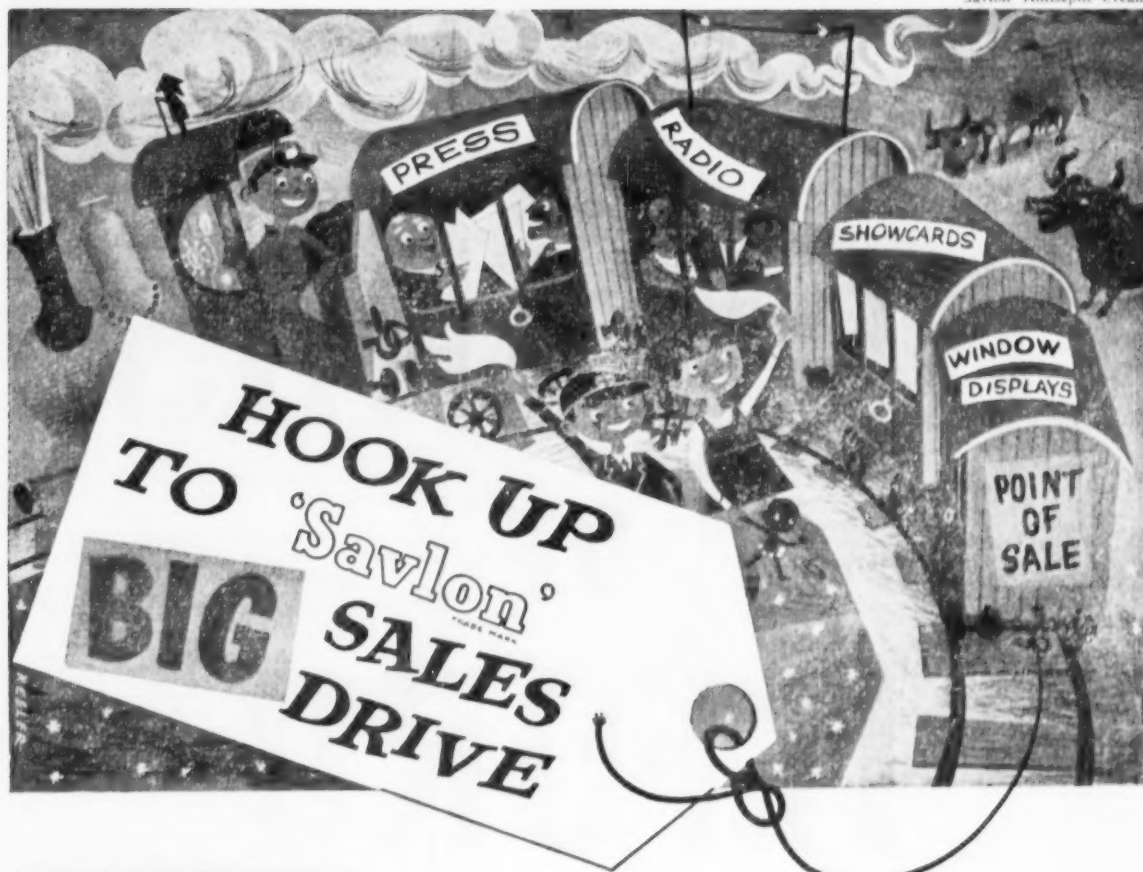
### Rearrange Store

If necessary, do not hesitate to rearrange your store to facilitate the handling of large crowds. What about your specials? Now more than at any other time should your specials be placed at the rear of the store. If your assistants are well trained, you should be able to count on more than a few sales to customers who originally intended nothing more than a small purchase.

Study your cash-handling arrangements. If it needs streamlining, now is the time to put your ideas into effect. Plan to save time and steps; this will enable your staff to serve the next customer with a minimum loss of time. If you plan to use special cashiers, make sure they are fully aware of all the necessary steps in completing this important part of the transaction.

With plans well laid and with efficiently trained sales help, your store will be able to count on its fair share of business during the holiday buying period.

The point to remember is, don't wait until Christmas is just around the corner before training your help. Do it now, and reap the profits when customers are crowding your counters.



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Your return, 45/-

Now in top gear, the 'Savlon' Sales Drive is gathering pace — each month 'Reader's Digest' carries a two-colour full page advertisement telling the 'Savlon' Story . . . 'Savlon' advertisements will also appear frequently in 'Family Circle' and other publications . . . Radio, too, will broadcast the 'Savlon' message. Cash in on this campaign — display 'Savlon' on your counter and in your window. 'Savlon' (containing Cetrimide B.P.) is a sure salesman — and a chemist's only line, enjoying full Guild discounts.

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# Why Oppose Coupons and Free Gifts?

Retailers' organisations have consistently opposed the use of coupons and free gifts in sales promotion, and in some States legislation has been introduced to ban them. Reasons for this opposition is set out logically in the following article, which is reprinted from "The Australasian Grocer."

Many of our grocers are constantly asking the question, "Why oppose Coupons and Free Gifts?" This is a natural question, because of the fact that so many are in the generation where the menace of Coupons and Free Gifts is by no means as rampant as in earlier years.

Therefore we hasten to pass on some of the reasons why it is necessary for the good of the trade as a whole, and for the sake of the public, to make some real effort to remove this particular form of promotion.

**Firstly:** The existence of appropriate legislation in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, whereby such types of promotion are declared illegal, is sufficient evidence that the need for the restraint really does exist. The respective Acts are the Trade Coupons Act 1933-1947, the Trading Stamp Act 1924-35, South Australia, and the Trading Stamp Act 1948 of Western Australia.

You will appreciate that these Acts have no Party significance, and have been maintained solidly by both Liberal and Labour Governments.

**Secondly:** The deplorable conditions in the late 1930's had forced the Victorian Government to consider the retailers' objections to coupons and free gifts, and it is fully understood that legislation would have been enacted but for the outbreak of war.

**Thirdly:** Common sense refutes any suggestion that the consumer secures any benefit from these promotions. They involve the sponsors in considerable expense, which must inevitably be recouped from the sale of the merchandise. Nor is there any ground for the belief that these stunts are in substitute for, or are a different type of, advertising. In all cases the schemes have been supported by further expensive publicity.

Quite obviously, unless the price of the article has been "loaded" beforehand to cover the "free" offer, it can only be continued at the expense of the quality or standard of service.

**Fourthly:** In South Australia an independent committee was appointed by the Government to investigate the operation of the South Australian Trading Stamp Act. This committee made investigations in every State of the Commonwealth, also in other parts of the world, and had submitted to them evidence both for and against this type of trading. The final recommendation of this committee was couched in the following terms:—

"Your Committee is of the opinion that the retention of the existing legislation is desirable in the interests of the State, and of consumers, manufacturers and retailers in the State. Your Committee recommends that vigorous action be taken against all persons who attempt to evade the law of this State, which prohibits coupon trading."

Among the general findings, the following were the most vital observations:—

- (a) Goods given in exchange for coupons do not represent something for nothing to the consumer; they are paid for by the consumers in the price paid for commodities.
- (b) Vigorously conducted coupon system, operated by a competent selling organisation, is capable of attracting to it business which is not justified by the price or the quality of the commodity.
- (c) The coupon system lends itself to the greater accumulation of business by large traders, with the result that small traders may be gradually forced out of business; and

- (d) By means of the two-party coupon system, it is possible for powerful manufacturers to eliminate or considerably reduce competition, and to exert over the business of retailers a form and measure of control which is neither justified nor desirable.

**Fifthly:** Any advertising or sales device which diverts the buyers' attention from the two basic ingredients of merchandising—price and quality—is not good. It tends to substitute an extraneous appeal for the critical assessment of real value, with a consequent tendency to debase quality standards, because these are no longer so important.

**Sixthly:** Competition amongst manufacturers and retailers ceases to depend upon the price and quality of the article sold, and becomes more a matter of competitive "give-aways," the illusory nature of which has already been stressed.

We would point out that the coupon-free gift methods of merchandising are frequently the weapons used by powerful manufacturers to crush competition. This was clearly pointed out by the South Australian Special Committee.

**Seventhly:** The giving away of articles unrelated to the actual product marketed by a supplier engenders bad feeling from the manufacturers and the distributors of the "free" gift. Quite justifiably they resent the trespass on their preserves, and frequently they retaliate in kind.

**Eighthly:** The retailer is involved in a considerable amount of additional work to handle the coupons and labels or tokens or gifts. Since the retailer must also make a reasonable profit, if he is to remain in business, his added costs need to be passed on to the consumer, with a further adverse effect on the cost of living.

Many of these schemes are associated with basic foodstuffs and necessities, and this emphasises the necessity for eliminating these costly marketing promotions in the interests of keeping down the cost of living. The preselling of merchandise to elaborate "give-away" schemes reduces the retailers' personal interest in service to the customer, with a consequent deterioration in the standard of service.

**Ninthly:** The cost of distribution in Australia, where the "give-away" technique has not developed to the extent which it has in the U.S.A., is lower by nearly one-quarter than in the U.S.A. Australia's cost of retailing compares favourably with any country in the world, but this state cannot continue if unnecessary and undesirable merchandising stunts are woven into the pattern of retail distribution.

**Tenthly:** The "free gift" technique plays into the hands of the large manufacturer, because he has the resources to buy his "gifts" at favourable prices, and thereby reaps the benefits of his promotion. The smaller competitor is forced out of the market by unfair methods and legitimate competition is strangled. The way is then obviously open for monopoly and exploitation of the market.

Our Association most definitely supports private enterprise. However, they recognise—and we feel sure that you all will recognise—that private enterprise does not mean the complete abandonment of all sensible rules and regulations. Without certain basic regulations retail distribution could be reduced to a state of anarchy, where only the strongest and the toughest would survive. We consider that private enterprise should protect the right of the small trader to ply his trade and make a reasonable living without unfair competition from monopolistic giants.

# The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

Are the State Associations not holding so many meetings—are the Hon. Secretaries too busy with other affairs to send accounts of their meetings—or is the postal strike to blame. Whatever the cause this month, we hope that this section will have full representation in October.

## AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Congratulations to the West Australian Pharmacists' Association on the occasion of their 20th birthday on September 20.

## THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

On September 6, the President, Miss F. Smalley, welcomed members at the monthly general meeting, held at the College of Pharmacy, especially greeting Miss Jess Caird, who was making her first appearance after her illness in May; and Mrs. Strachan, who had come from Ballarat for the meeting.

Miss Smalley then introduced our guest speaker for the evening, Miss Dulcie Excell, the Publicity Officer for the Blood Bank in Victoria.

In a most interesting talk, Miss Excell told us that with all the advances in science and medicine, it was still not possible to produce blood synthetically—all blood used for transfusions in hospitals, therefore, had to be obtained from donors.

In 1929 the Victorian Red Cross sponsored the first Blood Transfusion Service, with Dr. Lucy Bryce as director—a position she held for 25 years, until her retirement, when Dr. John Morris became, and still is, director.

Direct transfusion was used until 1937, when the first experiments in the storage of blood were made. In 1938-39, 300 donations of blood were made—now 1000 donations per week are given at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, and more donors are needed all the time to keep up the supply, as the population increases and the demand grows for the life-saving blood.

Miss Excell explained that there were four main blood groups—A, B, AB and O. All blood given by donors is immediately typed and labelled before storage in refrigerators, so there is no delay in an emergency. No blood is wasted. If not used as such, it is sent to the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories and converted into plasma, or dried.

At the conclusion of her talk, Miss Excell showed us some most interesting films, illustrating her remarks, and giving us a complete picture of the work done from the giving of the blood by donors until the transfusion to the patient. Finally, Miss Excell asked us all to interest those of our friends who were not already donors, to join the Blood Transfusion Service, and so help to save so many of the lives that would otherwise be lost without blood transfusions.

Miss Caird proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Excell, after which we adjourned to the museum, where supper was served by the committee.

The Flying Doctor Service will benefit from the proceeds of a theatre party to "The Reluctant Debutante" at the Comedy Theatre, which over 100 members and their friends enjoyed on August 28. Miss MacGillivray has arranged another party to "The Miser" at the National Theatre on September 24, to help the fund.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The small lecture theatre at "Science House" was our meeting place on August 22. Miss Sweeney had much pleasure in welcoming Sir Herbert Schlink, M.D. Ch.M(Syd.), F.R.A.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., F.R.G.S., Chairman of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Board.

Before telling us about the proposed Medical Rehabilitation Centre at R.P.A., Sir Herbert took us back with him to the early days of medicine in Australia. It was most interesting to hear of the problems faced by the doctors, such as Sir Alfred Roberts, who arrived in Sydney in 1854.

Medicine has progressed greatly since those days, both in the preventative and curative fields, but little interest has been displayed in the third phase of medicine—that of rehabilitation. Many people who become chronic invalids through disease, congenital and mental injuries, or old age, could be saved from lives of dependence on their families or the government. The Rehabilitation Centre will include a Day Centre for social and educational activities, and "Flying Squads" of doctors, nurses, and social workers will visit the bed-ridden, giving much-needed attention.

Disabled men and women will be taught new trades according to their capabilities, and work will be found for them. The centre will become an example for many others.

At the conclusion of the talk a film on an American Rehabilitation Centre gave us a clear picture of the scope of this new field of medicine.

A sincere vote of thanks to Sir Herbert was extended by Mrs. M. Webber and seconded by Mrs. J. Fairfax.

## Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting was held on September 12, at "Science House." Miss M. Sweeney opened the meeting, and read goodwill messages from some of our overseas travellers, Misses J. Latham, E. Palmal and E. Tasker, and also a message from Mrs. J. Fairfax, who is travelling Interstate.

After the annual reports of the Secretary, Social Secretary and Treasurer were read and received, the Presidential Address was given. This dealt with increasing our membership and becoming truly representative of women in pharmacy in N.S.W.

Mrs. Sheila Curtis then announced that Miss Mavis Sweeney had been co-opted on to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Miss Sweeney is the first woman to hold this office in N.S.W.

Mrs. Shirley Campbell, having been elected President for the coming year, took the chair, and the following officers were elected:

**Vice-Presidents:** Miss Joy Latham, Mrs. Dorothy Fairfax.

**Treasurer:** Miss Mavis Sweeney.

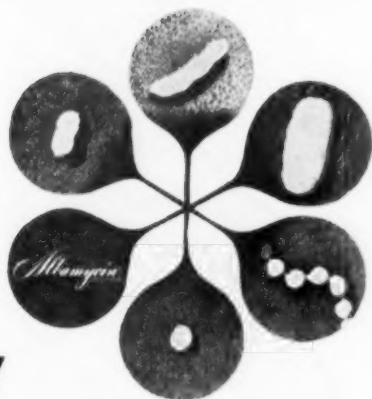
**Secretary:** Miss Olga Anderson, 18 Toongarah Road, Waverton.

**Social Secretary:** Mrs. Cynthia Curry.

**Committee:** Miss Eva Sullivan, Miss Zita Carnell, Miss Evelyn Tasker.

**Employment Officer:** Mrs. Rothilde Perriam (phone LM 1019).

There was some discussion on proposed amendments to the Constitution, which were left for the Committee to formulate.



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## WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF S.A.

A most enjoyable meeting of the South Australian Association was held in the Lady Symon Lounge of the University of Adelaide on September 6, at 7.45 p.m.

The President, Mrs. K. V. Read, opened the meeting by welcoming Miss Pat Stanley, one of our members, who has recently returned home from a trip to England and Canada.

It was with deep regret that the President recorded the death of one of our country members, Mrs. J. Nicholas. The Association sends its sympathy to Mrs. Nicholas' husband and family.

Plans were made for our Christmas meeting, to be held at Tower House, Beaumont, on Wednesday, December 12.

Mrs. L. J. Maloney volunteered to collect and pack donations of food, given by members, to be forwarded to the Flood Areas of the River Murray. She described some of the hardships suffered by the residents, and in particular, the difficulties of the women in supplying food to the many volunteers and workers.

At the close of the business meeting, Mr. Lloyd Davis, a member of the staff of the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, gave us a most interesting and amusing talk on his recent trip to England and Ireland, beautifully illustrated by films. At the conclusion of the talk, Mrs. D. Maloney thanked the speaker on behalf of the members for the privilege of seeing his excellent slides and hearing his commentary. During supper, members were so enthusiastic over Mr. Davis' talk that arrangements were made for a special social evening to be held on September 20, when Mr. Davis will show us films he took on the Continent.

## "YELLOW" IN SHEEP

Reporting on recent losses of sheep in north-eastern Victoria from toxæmic jaundice ("Yellows") the Victorian Department of Agriculture Veterinary Officer at Benalla, Mr. W. Snowdon, said that the trouble was due to a form of copper poisoning, resulting from two causes. The first was heliotrope poisoning, brought about by prolonged grazing of the poisonous heliotrope weed. The second was chronic copper poisoning resulting from the grazing of certain plants which occur in normal pastures, but have a high copper content. In areas subject to toxæmic jaundice, pastures in which subterranean clover is the predominating species may be dangerous.

Symptoms, he said, varied from sudden death without jaundice, to sickness over several days, with definite yellowing of the skin, eyes, and lining of the mouth. British breeds and their crosses were most susceptible. Areas north of the Divide were in the danger zone, although sheep brought south from Northern Victoria may become affected. The stress of shearing, or driving mobs for long distances often precipitates an outbreak of "yellows."

Because sheep, sick from this disease, cannot be treated effectively, Mr. Snowdon places the accent on prevention, and recommends the following control measures—

- Keep the sheep in even condition.
- Avoid strenuous exercise.
- Refrain from starving sheep in yards or sheds.
- Shift the mob quietly to a fresh paddock when losses commence.
- Provide supplementary feed—oats or hay.
- Use phenothiazine instead of bluestone-nicotine sulphate to drench sheep for worms in areas where toxæmic jaundice is likely to occur.
- Bluestone footbaths can be an added danger when the flock is being treated for footrot. Formalin is the safer alternative.

—From "News Bulletin" (No. 632, dated 18/9/56) of the Department of Agriculture (Victoria).

## Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 3/- per line, with a minimum of 9/-, payable in advance.

PHARMACISTS. If you need HELP WITH N.H.S. SCRIPS, contact Mr. C. E. Wade, Ph.C., 52 Toorak Road, Camberwell, E.6. Phone: BX 4661.

FOR SALE.—One set of glass inset, ground glass stoppered dispensing bottles and jars. Approx. 150. American make. Phone FW 8615 (Melb.).

MODERN NEW, LARGE CHEMIST'S SHOP TO LET in closed area. Very progressive Perth suburb. Long lease if required. Very moderate rental. No ingoing. Write for further particulars to "No. 21956," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis St., Melbourne.

### POSITION VACANT

PERMANENT QUALIFIED (LADY)—Charge dispensary in modern pharmacy—80 miles Melbourne. Salary £1300. Reply with references to "No. 19956," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18-22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

YOUNG MAN, 27, Matric. Ex-oil company representative, with shop sales and management experience, SEEKS MELBOURNE POSITION WITH APPRENTICESHIP for March, 1957, Course. Wages to be negotiated. Can start immediately. R. Baker, 5 Harold Ave., Glen Iris (Vic.). BL 6481.

WANTED — TWO REG. CHEMISTS, one manager for large co-operative pharmacy. Both sexes can apply; married couple may receive preference. Reply to N. Lightfoot, 51 Hickey St., Cessnock, N.S.W. Phone Cessnock 401. (This may be very secure position for life.)

### COUNTRY PHARMACY FOR SALE

Shop and residence with lease, £4 per week. No opposition—80 miles from Melbourne. Turnover £8400 and increasing. Goodwill, £1500—Fittings, £600. Stock at valuation, £1500. Replies to "No. 14956," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18-22 St. Francis St., Melbourne.

Could YOU use an energetic, experienced chemist, married, 30, as a Manager, on a profit-sharing basis? Please send full details to "No. 26956," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR VICTORIA wanted by PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY LIMITED.

Applicants should be registered pharmacists or have had experience in pharmacy.

The possession of a car or the ability to obtain one is essential. Duties will consist of selling to chemists and hospitals and detailing doctors.

Remuneration will be by salary, bonus and expenses, ensuring excellent income.

Address applications to 117 KING STREET, MELBOURNE.

THE HOBART U.F.S. DISPENSARY invites applications from Registered Pharmacists for the position of ASSISTANT. No week-end work. The salary is £1193 per annum.

Applications, together with copies of references, to be addressed to the Secretary, R. T. Young, Box 392 B, G.P.O., Hobart.

# New Books

**Pharmaceutical Index.** First Edition (June, 1956) pp. 636, 8 vo. Japanese Pharmaceutical Society, Tokyo, Japan.

Following a recent visit to Tokyo by Mr. Gavin Williams, at that time Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, we have received from Mr. Chuji Tanioka, Secretary, Japan Pharmaceutical Association, a copy of their recently published Pharmaceutical Index. This is an attractively produced and well arranged index of drugs and is bound in limp leather. It is designed to make it possible for physicians and pharmaceutical chemists to locate any drug or therapeutic preparation available in Japan. Though necessarily written mainly in Japanese, Western readers will recognise the names of many familiar drugs and specialties as well as their makers. An alphabetical index pages 399-631 will also be helpful.

The book lists more than 30,000 items, giving all drug names in use in Japan together with the principal European names.

Entries are listed alphabetically under the Romanized Japanese names. Each entry gives, inter alia, the following information:—

1. Whether the drug is official in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia.
2. The chemical name (including variants).
3. The Romanized Japanese for chemical names.
4. Proprietary names (Japanese, European, American).
5. Uses.
6. Dosage.
7. References for further information from such sources as B.P., U.S.P., International Pharmacopoeia; B.P.C., New and Non-official Remedies, etc. Three things, at least, will strike the Western reader:  
(a) The very extensive range of drugs.  
(b) The large number of Western drugs freely available in Japan.  
(c) The recent rapid growth in Japan of its pharmaceutical chemical industry and the number of drugs now synthesised by that industry.

Since this is the first edition of this book, frequent revision is planned and the compilers request comment on, and criticism of, the Index together with suggestions for its extension.

To us it appears a very considerable and useful piece of work.—D.C.S.S.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

### C.S. & I.R.O. SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

(Year ending June 30, 1955.) Pps. 185. Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra. Price 11/-.

As in previous C.S. & I.R.O. annual reports, the researches detailed in the 1955 survey deal with scientific investigations and problems affecting a multitude of activities throughout the Commonwealth. The report embraces a considerable number of subjects which are linked, either directly or indirectly, with pharmacy. Brief notes on the more important of these are given here.

### Antibiotic Studies

**In Plants.** Antibiotic studies show that streptomycin made available to the root-system of the tomato plant is taken up immediately and accumulates in plant tissue. Small amounts of "free" streptomycin pass to the outside of the leaf surface and accumulate in droplets. This phenomenon has been shown to reduce the severity of fungus attacks to which tomato, potato and tobacco crops are prone.

**In Animals.** In vitro tests on the causative organism of mycotic dermatitis were made, using penicillin, chloromycetin, aureomycin, streptomycin (also sulphamezathine and actadione). The most promising results were obtained with penicillin, aureomycin and chloromycetin. In vivo field tests and laboratory tests to determine the most efficient route for administration are at present in progress.

In the treatment of contagious ophthalmia (pink-eye), in sheep, the efficiencies of 1 per cent. and 3 per cent. chloromycetin and 3 per cent. aureomycin eye ointments, and 1 per cent. chloromycetin in glycerin, were evaluated. No treatment produced spectacular results, but those achieved with 1 per cent. chloromycetin in glycerin were superior.

### Potential Seed-Oil Resources and Oil-Crops

The Division of Plant Industry investigated the potentialities of a number of plants to determine, among other things, cultural techniques, comparative yield and monetary return. Safflower, hybrid Safflower, Linseed, Castor bean, Rape and a new crop (*Lallamantia Iberica* L.), which yields a "dry" oil, were among the plants employed.

The investigation of Australian samples of *Mallotus Phillipinensis* (which yields an unsaturated seed fat) has been continued, and a preliminary assessment of the possibilities of commercial exploitation has been made.

The "seed fats" of three species of *Santalum* have been examined. A major constituent present in these seeds is oleic acid.

### Radio-Isotopes

The rapidly expanding use of radio-isotopes as tracers is indicated in several reports.

To determine the physiology of zinc utilisation by plants a series of experiments were carried out. Radio-active  $Zn^{65}$  was employed to determine more precisely the location of zinc within the plant tissues.

$C^{14}$ -labelled pinacols have been prepared, and the isotope effect in the re-arrangement is being determined.

Iodine ( $I^{131}$ ) has been used to facilitate the study of feeding habits in field experiments.

$S^{35}$ -sulphate is being used in an inquiry into the way in which molybdenum and sulphate affect copper deficiency in sheep.

The synthesis of  $C^{14}$ -labelled "methoxone" (which regulates plant growth) is completed, and its mode of action is now under study.

Help in the field of radio-isotope utilisation has been provided by the Tracer Elements Investigations Unit.

### Plant Alkaloids, etc.

In line with renewed interest among the pharmaceutical industry in drugs of natural origin, negotiations are now in progress with pharmaceutical houses with the object of putting the systematic pharmacological screening of Australian and New Guinea plants on a collaborative footing.

Examination of *Alstonia Constricta* (fever-bark), a small tree which is abundant in northern N.S.W. and

# THYAL (D·H·A)

is a solution of a bacteriostatic agent (mercurithio-salicylate) 1-3/32 gr. per fl. oz. in a volatile ether-alcohol base.

## for ACNE VULGARIS

Thyal (D.H.A) has been produced specifically for the treatment of acne vulgaris, which is a condition "characterised by the presence of greasy plugs, known as comedones, in the pilo-sebaceous follicles—particularly those on the face, shoulders, chest and back—often associated with perifollicular inflammation." Thyal is not intended for other types of acne which are not characterised by follicular plugging.

The basis for the use of the preparation lies in its persistent activity. Sebum in the duct orifices, becoming impregnated with it, remains bacteriostatic and bactericidal for many days, so that with regular application reinfection is prevented, and as this is the main reason for the persistence of acne, the condition is often abolished.

### DIRECTIONS for use of THYAL (D·H·A)

The solution should be applied to the affected area each morning and night. Cotton wool swabs well saturated with the solution should be used and any area where there is a discharge of free pus must be cleaned first and the swab discarded immediately. Pustules with yellow heads may be opened with a sterile needle but only light pressure must be applied to express the pus.

Treatment should be continued for at least one month after the acne is cured.

It has been found that pustules which are opened in this manner do not leave visible scars, while those which are unopened often do. Severe cases respond within three months, improvement being seen within a few weeks. Mild cases respond quickly and should be cured within one month. All factors which tend to produce a hypersecretion of sebum should be investigated and controlled, as it is important to retain the sebaceous plug which is impregnated with the bactericidal agent.

### PRECAUTION

As with all mercurial preparations, there is the possibility of irritation or even dermatitis, especially in certain individuals. Should irritation occur, the use of Thyal should be discontinued.

*THYAL (D·H·A) is available in bottles of 4 fluid ounces*

### NOTE TO DISPENSERS

Most medical practitioners have available pads of printed slips setting out the above "directions." It occasionally happens, however, that a Thyal prescription is marked only "use as directed," and it is therefore suggested that dispensers might cut out the above complete paragraph and use it as "copy" for the label when a "use as directed" Thyal prescription is received. Should a dispenser require a pad of 50 such instruction slips a request to any D.H.A representative or to the D.H.A office in his State will receive prompt attention.

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southern Queensland, has revealed the presence of reserpine in the root-bark, in amounts up to 0.3 per cent. Dependent on a satisfactory economical process for the separation of the reserpine being devised, *Alstonia constricta* could become a useful source of the alkaloid. Several Australian pharmaceutical firms are examining the possibility of production.

Other members of the family *Apocynaceae* are under study. In particular, structural studies with the alkaloids of *Kopsia longiflora* show features not common to other apocynaceous alkaloids.

Further work on plant alkaloids concerns the synthesis of a vesicant alkaloid, cryptopleurine, and the determination of the structure of one of the alkaloids of *Lunasia amara*.

A sample of *Duboisia myoporoides* from Queensland has been found to contain a previously unreported volatile alkaloid which is being investigated.

Fractionation of extracts of *Phalaris tuberosa* in the search for a component having curariform activity has proceeded. (This plant is responsible for the condition known as "phalaris staggers" in animals.) The active material is known to be acidic.

Several specimens of reputed native medicines collected in Papua and New Guinea have been received and are being examined by the Division of Plant Industry.

#### Wool Wax and Suint Derivatives

The Division of Industrial Chemistry has completed a major part of the programme of research into the chemical nature of wool wax.

Solvent fractionation has produced a range of fractions of widely differing physical properties, the composition and chemical properties of which are being determined with a view to their utilisation. Potential users in various industries have been supplied with samples for test purposes.

Possible outlets are being sought for the lanosterol of wool wax as a raw material for fine chemicals of biological or therapeutic interest.

A compound structurally similar to the sex hormone, progesterone, has been prepared as a starting material for other hormone analogues. The results of biological tests now in progress are being awaited.

Suint, the mixture of water-soluble substances present in the raw fleece, is being investigated. In addition to potassium soaps of fatty acids, it appears to contain amino-acids and other nitrogenous substances. No particular fatty acid, however, has been identified with certainty.

#### Studies on Anthelmintics

The following preparations were used in a study of the relative effectiveness of anthelmintics in sheep:—Phenothiazine and derivatives of Phenothiazine, Piperazine, Hexachlorethane, Tetrachlorethylene, Nicotine Sulphate and Sodium Arsenite. Piperazine and Phenothiazine both showed a high degree of efficiency.

Investigations were also carried out to determine the efficiency of various compounds in the control of cattle-tick. In these experiments Gamma-B.H.C., D.D.T., Toxaphene, Dieldrin, Malathion, Diazinon and Chlorthion were used. Dieldrin and Toxaphene appear to be the most successful agents, although a strain of "Toxaphene-resistant" tick has appeared in southern Queensland.

The brief notes given here may be considerably amplified by reference to the report, while detailed research results can be made available on application to C.S. & I.R.O.'s Head Offices.—F.H.B.

## Overseas News

### GREAT BRITAIN

London, September 10, 1956.

#### British Pharmaceutical Conference

The outstanding event of the past four weeks has been the British Pharmaceutical Conference which has just ended at Dublin. Three earlier Conferences, in 1878, 1901 and 1929, were held there, but on account of the long lapse most of the Conference members were making their first visit, on pharmaceutical business at least, to the capital of Eire. Perhaps one of the most notable changes was in the mode of travel. Air had almost entirely replaced the familiar rail and sea routes of the earlier Conferences. Dublin is a friendly city where the hustle and bustle of the modern large town are almost unknown to the average inhabitant, who is ever ready to give directions to the stranger and comment on the passing scene. As befits a capital city, there are many fine buildings, including Trinity College with its famous library equalled only by that of the British Museum and the Bodleian at Oxford. The arts are well represented, the Abbey Theatre, visited one evening by many members, is world famous, and there are museums, art galleries and two cathedrals, all built of granite or other pleasing stone. Unlike in Great Britain, licensing hours do not exist, tobacco and alcohol are less heavily taxed, and porter (a very weak, dark beer), not brewed in England for over 20 years, is still the favourite drink of the poorer classes. For the more sophisticated—and richer—visitor there is Gaelic coffee, made from black coffee, a lacing of Irish whisky, and topped with whipped cream. A pleasant day can be spent by the more literary minded in finding the houses associated with Wilde, Shaw and James Joyce. Beautiful country lies a few miles from the city boundaries, and on the other side there is the sea. Many of the Conference visitors spent the remainder of their holiday in Eire, all helping to swell the major industry of "tourism," and savouring the pleasures of a holiday abroad without the difficulties of a foreign tongue.

#### Opening Session

The Conference was opened by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Mr. Granville Shaw), and the platform party included the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Chairman of the Conference (Professor K. Bullock). In the course of his speech Mr. Shaw said that the Conference was notable in that it marked the resumption of the discussion of subjects of a professional nature as part of the full programme. Since 1922 such subjects had been limited to the meetings of Branch Representatives, held during the same week but organised separately. These meetings had now been succeeded by the Professional Sessions. After a welcome by the Lord Mayor, Professor Bullock took the chair and read a summary of his address on "Biochemical Principles in Pharmacy." This is given elsewhere in this issue.

#### Professor Bullock

Professor Bullock has been one of the most regular contributors of science papers, over the past 25 years, to the Conference, and his contributions have covered a wide range of subjects in both pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacy. He has been associated with the University of Manchester throughout his entire

academic career. He graduated with first-class honours in chemistry in 1923, later obtaining the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees. After some years in industry he began teaching on the chemistry side of the pharmacy department, and qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1934. A year later he became a F.R.I.C. by examination. He was appointed Reader in Pharmaceutical Chemistry in 1950, and on the retirement of Professor Brindle, a year ago, he succeeded to the Chair of Pharmacy. For many years he has been a member of the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society, and also examines at London and Manchester Universities.

### The Banquet

The highlight of the social side of each Conference is the banquet, and this year's banquet was made memorable by the presence of the Prime Minister of Eire (Mr. John Costello), the Minister of Health (Mr. T. F. O'Higgins) and the Minister for Local Government (Mr. P. O'Donnell) in the impressive setting of the Great Hall of University College. The Minister of Health in the course of proposing the toast of the Conference said it was indeed more important than ever that pharmacists and those interested in the practice of pharmacy should have the opportunity of meeting to hear of and to discuss the latest advances and developments in the science of pharmacy. In the present century they had been fortunate in witnessing striking advances in the practice of medicine. They now seemed to be close to attaining—indeed, in some cases had attained—control of many conditions which formerly took a heavy toll of life. The advances in medical practice and the reductions in mortality had been attained by progress on two fronts: the preventive and the therapeutic. There was the almost complete elimination of deaths from smallpox and typhoid, and the growth of control of tuberculosis. These achievements were in the preventive field, the importance of which was now recognised universally, not only on economic but on humanitarian grounds. It was recognised that they could, and should, prevent the economic loss resulting from avoidable sickness, and it was no less obvious that they should reduce the human suffering caused by disease. Concurrently, there was the tremendous improvement in therapeutic medicine. The antibiotics and the sulphur drugs, to mention only the best known of the achievements of the scientist and the chemist, had made it possible to control the course of illnesses that were formerly fatal, and to reduce the impact of others that had been regarded in earlier years as incurable. These advances in medicine had resulted in a tremendous increase in the work and responsibility devolving on pharmacists. They were reflected in the general realisation of the necessity of measures to improve the standard and scope of basic training in the profession. But basic training itself did not, in this age, provide the pharmacist with more than the minimum that he needed in practice. The constant advancement in medical science, and the emergence of countless new remedies, had made it essential to keep pace with modern discoveries. To the satisfaction of that need the Conference contributed in no small way through the medium of its scientific sessions, and not least through the opportunities that it afforded to the pharmacists of many countries to discuss with one another their problems and the progress being made towards a solution.

Professor Bullock, when replying, said that as he looked over much of the material that was in the Conference papers he had wondered whether some of those present at the Conference might ask what the subjects dealt with there had to do with the work of a day-to-day pharmacist. They had, of course, little to do with the handling of packed goods over a counter, whether in a shop or in a hospital; but that was not modern pharmacy. There had been a time when the

practice of medicine consisted in the recognition of disease, and when little could be done for the patient except to alleviate the symptoms. The clinician then, naturally, conducted the attack on disease. Today, much more was known of the biological and chemical processes of disease; and it was becoming obvious that the radical cure of disease lay in the control and direction of the normal and abnormal metabolic processes. While the clinical doctor would always remain the healer of particular patients, the major strategy would increasingly be the province of medical scientists—chemists—and since products would become more and more complex, the pharmacist would play his part—physiologists, biologists, biochemists, pharmaceutical in preparing them for administration.

It was increasingly the duty of the pharmaceutical practitioner to mediate between, on the one hand, those planning the major attacks on disease, and, on the other, the medical men administering the cures to particular patients. Such mediation, if it was to be efficient, would involve a thorough familiarity with both fields of activities, and in his opinion the Pharmaceutical Conference was now fulfilling a great need in that it provided a common platform where those engaged more exclusively in the pure pharmaceutical sciences might meet those engaged in the practice of pharmacy—those, indeed, who performed the mediation to which he had just referred. It was for this reason that they welcomed the attendance of delegates to the science meetings. If they found that they could not understand the papers, it was all the more important that they should come and listen to the short *présés*, given, or at any rate intended to be given, in simple language capable of being understood by pharmacists, considering the high standard of education now required.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Eire, Mr. P. F. McGrath, proposed "The Guests," and referred to the long association of his Society with the British Conference. One favourable result from it had been the sustained raising of the standards of pharmaceutical education. Irish pharmacy had from its own resources equipped, in recent years, a college of pharmacy, and in the last few months had started a pharmaceutical laboratory for examining native Irish plants of which virtually nothing was known. He thanked the Wellcome Foundation for the considerable help it had given in this connection.

### Visitors' Impressions

The total number of visitors reached a post-war record of over 920, and accommodation was so tightly taxed that over 100 applications had to be turned down. Most of the members came from Great Britain, but there were over 100 from Ireland, and other European countries and the Commonwealth were well represented. Dr. S. E. Wright, of Sydney University, a member of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, who submitted a paper to a Science Session, and Miss P. A. Matthewson, of Melbourne, with Miss M. A. Shakeshaft, who is at present working in London, and Mr. R. Coombes, both of New Zealand, made up the contingent from Australasia. Everyone seems to have enjoyed their visit thoroughly, and a fit summing-up is in the words of Sir Hugh Linstead to your correspondent this morning "A pleasant happy family party."

Miss Matthewson, who has been touring Europe since the end of June, found the Conference a satisfying pharmaceutical experience. Everything was well run and the hospitality in her opinion was "wonderful." She attended both the science and professional sessions, and was surprised to find that very many retail pharmacists were interested in the problems encountered by manufacturers or being examined in college laboratories. Miss Matthewson now intends to gain experience of hospital pharmacy in England.



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Ephedrine Sulphate gr. ½. Phenobarbital gr. ¼ in each tablet.

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Average dosage  
for children

Years	Dose
Under 1 Year	5 mins.
1-2	10 mins.
2-3	15 mins.
3-4	20 mins.
4-7	30 mins.
7-14	40 mins.
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### Chemists' Remuneration Criticised

The Public Accounts Committee in its most recent report criticises both the delay in the negotiations on remuneration and some aspects of present payments. Earlier reports have commented on the inability of the Health Departments to give an assurance, based on established facts, that payments are fair and reasonable both to the taxpayer and to chemists. This is again emphasised, and the Report states that the inability to settle the claim made by chemists in 1954 underlines the need, particularly in times of rising prices, for prompt settlements following upon cost investigations.

Objection is again taken to the fact that chemists in Scotland are still paid at a higher rate than those in England and Wales. The surplus to the chemist in Scotland may reach 8/7 per prescription for those dispensing over 2000 a month compared with 3/9 in England and Wales. In small businesses with a dispensing turnover of under 500 prescriptions the loss could be as high as 13/8 in Scotland, while South of the Border the greatest loss was equivalent to 10/9 per prescription. As it appeared from these figures that the uniform rates of remuneration may have been unduly generous to the larger concerns, the Committee asked the Ministry of Health whether consideration had been given to a system of remuneration varying according to the number of prescriptions dispensed. The Ministry replied that it was thought such a system would be difficult to operate, but they had not closed their mind to it. The Committee recognise that there may be difficulties in operating a system of differential remuneration, but such a system is necessary if remuneration considered fair and just for the small chemist is not also to be given to the large chemist whose average costs are appreciably lower. It is recommended that consideration should be given to this proposal during the present negotiations.

The Committee also objects to the flat rate laid down for drugs in the Drug Tariff, as the large concerns can buy on better terms and thus obtain a hidden profit. The Committee endorse the view of the Treasury that vigorous efforts should be made to secure for the Exchequer benefit from the fact that some chemists buy at these preferential rates and find it difficult to envisage any equitable settlement that fails to take account of the actual prices paid. It was noted that chemists had agreed to co-operate in an inquiry into the prices paid for standard drugs and preparations.

### Sale of Tranquillisers

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at its August meeting authorised the publication of the following statement on the sale of tranquillisers:

The Council have considered the situation produced by the recent introduction of a number of new products which owe their use to their depressant action on the central nervous system and are commonly known as "tranquillisers." While these drugs are not advertised to the public, a widespread public knowledge of them has been created by newspaper articles, and there is a substantial demand for them otherwise than on prescription.

The indiscriminate use of such drugs is, in the Council's opinion, against the public interest, and the Council are approaching the Ministry of Health requesting an early consideration of this class of drugs. Pharmacists are advised not to display them or to supply them unless satisfied they will be taken on medical advice.

Similar action was taken about two years ago regarding the sale of methylpentynol which has since been scheduled as a poison only to be sold against the signature of the customer who must be known to a pharmacist in the business making the sale. Alternatively, a

certificate might be obtained from a householder indicating the suitability of the buyer to receive this substance, but it seems unlikely this course would be adopted with that drug!

### New Examination Regulations

At the same meeting the Council agreed to new regulations, becoming operative in March, 1958, for the registration of students. After that date passes in English, a language other than English, mathematics, and two other subjects (including two subjects at an advanced level), must be obtained in an approved examination. In addition chemistry, physics and biology must be passed at the advanced level or alternatively the Society's Entrance Examination which consists of these three subjects may be taken. The Council was told that there were probably 4000 students in the "pipeline" at present. One advantage in the new regulations would be that the same preliminary standard would be required for both degree and diploma students, and those who set out to take the diploma only would not be at a disadvantage if they wished to switch to a degree course. Many retail pharmacists share the view that the new regulations are too stringent and consequently there will be a drop in the number of students. In the first seven months of the present year 135 students were registered compared with 313 in the corresponding period last year, but a number of students have been unable to find places at College to take their course for the final examination.

### Restrictive Trade Practices

The Restrictive Trade Practices Act is now on the Statute Book, and the section which prohibits the collective enforcement of price conditions comes into force at the beginning of November. Individual enforcement by manufacturers by means of an injunction will then become necessary, and it is expected, as far as pharmacy is concerned, they will make full use of their new powers. The P.A.T.A. will be in a position to provide the necessary machinery for such work.

The result of the Act which has received most publicity so far is the dissolution of the Tobacco Trade Association, which was engaged in price maintenance. It is understood that the great majority of branded cigarettes and tobacco will continue to be price maintained by their manufacturers. Some manufacturers will introduce gift schemes, however, and there may be a return to the inclusion of picture cards in cigarette packets.

As convention agreements among manufacturers of pharmaceutical and fine chemicals are now illegal, the prices of bromides, iodides, salicylates, mercurials and citrates have all been reduced slightly. The new method of fixing prices seems to be similar to that in the United States. The principal manufacturer of a given chemical issues his price range, and the subsidiary manufacturers adhere closely to his prices. At present there appears to be little danger of cut-throat competition with the attendant danger of eventual monopoly.

### An English Summer

Australians will have gained a general impression of the present English summer from the number of days which have been lost by their cricket touring side. It has been the wettest summer for over 30 years, and consequently many coastal pharmacies are reporting depleted returns. Sales of photographic goods and cosmetics have been poor. Many seaside pharmacies take about half their total turnover from the beginning of July till mid-September, although since the introduction of the N.H.S. dispensing has helped greatly in the winter months. One seaside proprietor has written to the Pharmaceutical Journal complaining of a sales campaign to induce holiday makers to buy their toilet requisites before leaving home.

### Oral Treatment of Diabetes

Reports have been published in the British Medical Journal of clinical trials of an insulin substitute, taken orally, which German workers claimed to be efficient. The new substance is a sulphonamide, N-sulphanilyl-N'-n-butylurea, also known as BZ 55, and is the same as N-butyl-N'-n-sulphanilylurea, for which, as will be seen below, the British Pharmacopoeia Commission has chosen the name Carbutamide. In general the reports confirm that this compound possesses the ability to control blood sugar concentration, but they do not recommend that it should be made generally available. A warning is given that it should only be used under careful supervision in hospital, and some investigators want to discontinue its use until more is known of its toxicity. The B.M.J. comments that: "It is clear that if transfer of an insulin-taking diabetic to sulphonamide therapy is contemplated, the patient must either be seen daily after stopping the insulin or admitted to hospital." Ketosis is the danger. The British teams have found, contrary to the German, that there are changes in the blood picture. Persistent leucopenia, thrombocytopenia and spontaneous purpura have all been noted. Toxic action on platelets and to a lesser extent on white blood cells was also observed. One company, in consequence of these reports, will now only supply the drug for hospital use. Clinical trials are now being conducted on a closely related substance, p-toluenesulphonyl-n-butylurea, to which the name Tolbutamide has been allotted by the Commission. It is the same chemically as N-butyl-N'-n-toluene-p-sulphonylurea.

### Approved Names

The following additional Approved Names have been devised or selected by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission. It is intended that if any of the drugs to which these names are applied should eventually be described in the British Pharmacopoeia, the Approved Name shall be its official title. The issue of an Approved Name does not imply that the substance will necessarily be included in the B.P. or that the Commission is prepared to recommend the use of the substance in medicine.

The names appearing in the second column include some registered trade marks.

Approved Name	Other Names
Acinitrazole	2-Acetamido-5-nitrothiazole Trichorad
Bucilazine	1-(4-tert.-Butylbenzyl)-4-chloro- $\alpha$ -phenylbenzyl)-piperazine Longifene is the hydrochloride; Vibazine is the hydrochloride.
Carbutamide	N-Butyl-N'-sulphanilylurea Nadisan; Invenol; BZ55
Chlorambucil	$\alpha$ -p-Di-(chloroethyl) aminophenylbutyric acid Leukeran
Cyclizine	1-Methyl-4- $\alpha$ -phenylbenzyl-piperazine Marzine is the hydrochloride
Cyclocoumarol	5'-6'-Dihydro-6'-methoxy-6'-methyl-4'-phenylpyrano-(3':2'-3:4)coumarin Cumopyran
Forminitrazole	2-Formamio-5-nitrothiazole
Hyoscine Methobromide	(-)-Hyoscine methobromide Scopolamine methobromide Methoscopolamine bromide Pamine
Methoxyphenamine	1-o-Methoxyphenyl-2-methylaminopropane Orthoxine

Approved Name	Other Names
Pipradrol	Diphenyl-(2-piperidyl) methanol Meratran is the hydrochloride
Sodium Diatrizoate	Sodium 3:5-diacetamido-2:4:6-tri-iodobenzoate
Spiramycin	Hypaque An antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces ambofaciens</i>
Sulphan Blue	Rovamycin Sodium salt of 4:4'-di (diethylamino)-4":6"disulphotriphenylmethanol anhydride
Tolbutamide	Blue VRS ; Disulphine Blue VNS N-Butyl-N'-toluene-p-sulphonylurea Orinase; D.860
Zoxazolamine	2-Amino-5-chlorobenzoxazole Flexin

### SOUTH AFRICA

#### New Pharmacy Headquarters Building at Johannesburg

The Headquarters Building of The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa is now completed and occupied by the Society, the A.P.S. Journal (Pty.) Ltd., the Southern Transvaal Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Transvaal Emergency Medicine Depots.

On the ground floor the Society is creating a Museum of Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical History, and on the first floor a Reference Library for Pharmacy and allied professions, to both of which contributions are invited.

The accompanying illustration gives some idea of the imposing building that has been erected.



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### DURACAL

Each Orange Flavoured Tablet Contains

Sodium Diacid Phosphate	100 mg.	Ca. 65 mg.
Calcium Monoacid Phosphate	104 mg.	P. 50 mg.
Calcium Citrate	72 mg.	
Citric Acid	2 mg.	
Vitamin C	12.5 mg.	
Vitamin D3	500 I.U.	

Packages: Bottles of 100 DURACAL Tablets.

### DURACAL-F (WITH FLUORINE)

Each sugar-coated "Tri-Tab" contains

Sodium Diacid Phosphate	30 mg.	Ca. 20 mg.
Calcium Monoacid Phosphate	31 mg.	P. 15.4 mg.
Calcium Citrate	22 mg.	
Citric Acid	1 mg.	
Vitamin C	5 mg.	
Vitamin D3	200 I.U.	
FLUORINE	0.05 mg.	

The FLUORINE is contained in the outer sugar coating. For optimal utilisation of the local fluorine action on the teeth DURACAL-F "Tri-Tabs" should be sucked until the sour taste of citric acid is noticed, and then swallowed.

12 Tablets are equivalent in fluorine content to 1 pint of water fluorinated 1 p.p.m.

Packages: Bottles of 100 DURACAL-F "Tri-Tabs."

Clinical samples and literature are freely available to physicians.

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**MAKERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES**  
**SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA**

# HOW TO MAKE MORE PROFIT ON QUICK SELLING B.M.L. PRODUCTS

**THIS CHEMIST MADE 49.1%.**  
**Extra 7½% Bonus Profit, £1'16'8**  
**TOTAL PROFIT . . . . . £11'2'9**

## Special Order Form

Please deliver immediately the undermentioned quantities of British Medical Laboratories' products and allow me/us the SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT as indicated.

**PARCEL VALUE OVER £10 - 7½% EXTRA DISCOUNT**  
Over £7'10/- . . . 5 % extra discount  
Over £5 . . . . . 2½% extra discount

QUANTITY Dozen	PRODUCT	MINIMUM RETAIL PRICE	WHOLE- SALE Dozen	TOTAL
1½	CURLYPET Plus Sales Tax 25% . . . . .	4/-	28/8	2.3.2
	CURLYPET SHAMPOO Plus Sales Tax 25% . . . . .	6½d.	9/10	
½	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS, Economy . . . . .	12/6	112/8	2.16.3
1	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS, Large . . . . .	7/6	67/8	3.7.6
2	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS, Small . . . . .	4/-	36/-	3.12.0
1	FORD INHALER . . . . .	3/-	24/-	
4	FORD PILLS, Large . . . . .	5/6	49/8	2.9.6
	FORD PILLS, Small . . . . .	3/-	27/-	5.8.0
½	KANATOX, Large . . . . .	10/-	90/-	
½	KANATOX, Small . . . . .	3/6	31/8	7.11
½	MENTHOLD CREME . . . . .	8/6	78/8	1.18.3
¼	NUXIDS, Large . . . . .	3/6	31/8	
¼	NUXIDS, Small . . . . .	1/3	11/3	2.10
¼	PRESSOR SALT . . . . .	3/6	31/8	15.9
¼	YOUTH-O-FORM Plus Sales Tax 13½% . . . . .	20/7	166/2	1.7.8



TOTAL 26.8.10  
7½% or 1.16.8  
49% or 13.2.2  
22.12.2

(Cross out which discount does not apply)

Heavy, continuous advertising in Press, National Magazines and over 106 Radio Stations in Australia speeds the sales of B.M.L. popular household remedies. They sell quickly. Many chemists sell their parcel order before they have to pay for it.

Order your EXTRA PROFIT BONUS PARCEL from your favourite wholesaler or direct from—

## British Medical Laboratories Pty. Limited

87-91 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY

## YOU, TOO, CAN . .

make an additional 7½%. Get your share of the EXTRA BONUS PROFIT on B.M.L. products. Buy in £10 (or more) parcel lots. You can assort items or quantities to your needs.

## EXAMPLE A.

1 doz. CURLYPET . . . . .	£1 8 9
Plus Sales Tax	
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Economy . . . . .	2 16 3
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Large . . . . .	1 13 9
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Small . . . . .	1 16 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS—Large . . . . .	2 9 6
3 doz. FORD PILLS—Small . . . . .	4 1 0
½ doz. MENTHOLD CREME . . . . .	19 2
½ doz. PRESSOR SALT . . . . .	7 11
2 only YOUTH-O-FORM . . . . .	1 7 8
Plus Sales Tax	

TOTAL . . . . . 17 0 0  
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT . . . . . 1 5 6

£15 14 6

TOTAL PROFIT—48.32% £7 13 2

## EXAMPLE B.

1 doz. CURLYPET . . . . .	£1 8 9
Plus Sales Tax	
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Economy . . . . .	1 8 2
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Large . . . . .	1 13 9
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Small . . . . .	18 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS—Large . . . . .	2 9 6
3 doz. FORD PILLS—Small . . . . .	4 1 0
1/6 doz. MENTHOLD CREME . . . . .	12 9
1/6 doz. PRESSOR SALT . . . . .	5 3

TOTAL . . . . . 12 17 2  
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT . . . . . 19 4

£11 17 10

TOTAL PROFIT—48.68% £5 16 1



### Medical Dental and Pharmacy Act

A severe blow has been dealt to pharmaceutical hopes with regard to the amendment to the M.D. & P. Act. A shuffling of Cabinet posts has removed the present Minister of Health to the Ministry of Finance.

The new Minister of Health is also the Minister of Education, and it is not clear whether he will hold both portfolios or not. It might be an advantage if he did, since the M.D. & P. Act concerns itself a great deal with professional education. In fact, I recall that it was said at the time of the Committee of Enquiry into pharmaceutical education that some acrimony existed between the two departments of health and education, since the Department of Health was concerning itself with education, obviously within the province of the Department of Education.

Whether the change will in any way affect the progress of the amendment when it reappears in the House next parliamentary session remains to be seen.

When the former Minister of Health removed the Amending Bill from the agenda last session, he intimated, it is said, that it would give the two professions opportunity to go into conclave on the matter, and probably arrive at an agreed measure.

I am told that a meeting between the South African Pharmacy Board and the South African Medical Council has recently been held to discuss the matter and, as was the case with the previous meeting, the results were nil. Although no report has yet been issued, I hear that the furthest the doctors are prepared to go is to formulate an ethical rule, which would make it unethical for a medical man to enter into commercial competition with a pharmacist.

This is hardly a satisfactory solution since ethical rules are honoured as much in the breach as the observance, and it would be impossible to check up on this rule, unless the dispensing doctors laid their dispensary accounts open to inspection.

Today being cold, wet and windy, and there being no customers in the office, I glanced idly through Kremer's History of Pharmacy, which chose to fall open at a page on which it states that the Emperor Frederick II promulgated a law separating pharmacy and medicine in 1240 A.D.! We don't appear to have progressed much in the intervening 700 years!

### Sale of Medicines by General Dealers

There is a considerable body of opinion in the Union that pharmacy must develop along continental lines, that is that dispensing is done by the chemist, who also should have the monopoly of selling medicines and poisons. At present any general dealer in three of the provinces of the Union can sell medicines after purchasing a patent medicine licence, which is simply a revenue licence, issued with no questions asked. In the other province, Natal, the applicant must advertise his intention to apply for a licence, when interested parties may lodge objections.

A trade magazine, "The General Dealer," has recently published a few facts, intended to promote the purchase of further licences by the traders to whom it circulates. These facts are rather revealing, and show to what an extent the pharmacist is deprived of business which he regards as his legitimate province.

The article says: "927 communities have no pharmacy, and the general dealer, therefore, caters for the requirements of the public for medicinal preparations, cosmetics and similar made-up articles, usually sold by the chemist."

"Some two-thirds of the total sales of medicinal preparations and cosmetics is sold through the general dealer, and 73 per cent. of the retail turnover is done outside the big stores of town and city."

When some years ago the then Minister of Health

(the late Dr. K. Bremer) ordered a survey of pharmacy, one of the conclusions made in the ultimate report was that the chemist would not open in these communities because he would commit financial suicide if he did so.

### Laxity in Sale of Poisons

Lately the daily press has taken up the story, with nation-wide comment, on the number of poisonings, accidental and otherwise, which have occurred recently, due in part to the ease with which poisons can be obtained. The destruction of vermin is one of South Africa's major problems, and much poison is sold for this purpose. Not all people observe the care they should, although a section of the M.D. & P. Act makes it an offence not to do so. So long as poisons are obtained without difficulty, just so long will the buyers lose their sense of perspective, and treat them casually. The only solution is to make them hard to procure.

### Training for Non-Europeans?

The daily press has also taken up an old, old story, the lack of non-European pharmacists in the Union. It has always been visualised that each racial group would have its own pharmacists, but so far only one or two non-white people have qualified as pharmacists.

A recent editorial asks why white or European pharmacists do not apprentice either coloured or native youths and why there are no training facilities available. These are questions which have been asked again and again, but the questions also arise: How many of these people would offer themselves for apprenticeship, and would it be economical to create a special training centre just for non-Europeans? Since there would be a comparatively small intake annually, it would be very costly.

Militating against such a proposal is another factor—the impossibility of getting recruits to the teaching staffs of schools of pharmacy. With the high salaries offered in retail, even if the pharmacist be young and inexperienced, no one, unless he be quixotic and has had the "call," will consider teaching as a career.

It might be asked why these non-Europeans could not study at the existing schools of pharmacy? The answer is simple—it is not the policy of the Government to permit white and non-white to study side by side.

To debate the pros and cons of this policy is to dabble in politics, which I have no intention of doing; but it does seem to be a very high price to pay for a mere policy.

### Examination Results

The South African Pharmacy Board recently held its half-yearly meeting and considered, amongst other things, the examination results.

The profession gains forty new recruits to its ranks for that number of Diplomas of Pharmacy was sealed. However, the major portion of those forty comprises students who have previously written the examination and been referred in one or more subjects. Only a very small percentage of those who wrote for the first time passed, a fact which moves me to ask: "Why?"

I believe one of the root causes is that few have received a "call" to pharmacy. In recent years I have never—well, hardly ever—met an apprentice who reads a book on pharmacy because he likes it and wants to learn all he can.

Perhaps it is that we, as apprentice masters, do not imbue our apprentices with enthusiasm for our craft. Have we ourselves lost it? Can it be that the way we

have to practice our profession has killed the spark within us, and that today the only joy we cull from our daily work is the sound of the cash register?

The question is fast proposing itself: "Has the time come when we should have two qualifications—one emphasising the trade aspect for the retailer, and another the scientific, for the hospital pharmacist and for the manufacturing chemist?" It is certain that in this country there are not sufficient entrants into pharmacy to warrant two qualifications, and equally certain that there is an unfulfilled demand for highly qualified pharmacists for industry.

In any case, in my not so humble opinion, if a man wants to become a pharmacist he should go the whole hog, and pass the full examination. What he does with his qualifications afterwards is his own affair. Certainly anyone who has the qualification of chemist and druggist ought to be able to enter any field of chemistry and hold down a job. Unfortunately, most chemists and druggists never wake up to the fact that they are chemists.

In the field of trade two rather startling events have occurred during the past month.

#### **"Buy Aids" Cannot Be Sued**

I have written often of the Buy Aids, using the adjective pernicious to describe these organised buying movements, which rob pharmacists and others of legitimate profits in the form of "collection fees."

One of the baits held out to induce retailers to contract is that payment is sure and guaranteed. Imagine the surprise of the retail world to learn that a defunct Buy Aid was sued by creditors, only to be met with the legal argument that a Buy Aid had no locus standi and could not be sued! On this plea the Buy Aid won its case and the retailers can wave good-bye to the accounts in question.

When it is realised that these Buy Aids turn over several millions of pounds a year, it is rather a blow to learn that none of this is secured. Perhaps retailers will now insist upon some sort of legal guarantee, or will insurance companies come forward with special policies to protect the retailer against defaulting Buy Aids?

#### **Wholesale House Closes Accounts**

The other surprise was the action of a large wholesale house in Cape Town in closing several hundred accounts of customers who were not strictly retailers.

This is another evil of which I have written before—the person who somehow gets a General Dealers' Licence and then proceeds to buy every one of his household wants wholesale. Usually he is kind-hearted enough to let a few friends and neighbours in on his little racket. The wholesale grocery trade has followed this lead by the wholesale chemists.

This movement stems from the recent conferences held between the various sections of the pharmaceutical trade under the aegis of the Pharmaceutical Trades Council. It seems that at last the difficulties which existed are being resolved and that calm waters are in sight.

There is still one small evil that has not had attention. It seems to be a custom for some bona fide manufacturers to send a weekly order to the local drug house, an order which includes items many of which can only be for staff.

There seems to be no logical reason why, because a girl works in the office of, say, a cable factory, she should be able to buy her personal wants at wholesale rates.

Her employers would be most indignant if it were suggested to them that they are in effect giving a salary raise or a bonus at the expense of the shopkeepers of the city. This is what they are doing—but, unfortunately, it does not work reciprocally. One of our local tyre firms buys in this way for its employees, but I'm blown if I can get my tyres any cheaper. I know, I've tried!

Incidentally, visiting my wholesalers today, I happened across a doctor buying a truss, carefully asking what the wholesale price was and the retail price. Could it be that he didn't want to undercut the chemist, or perhaps he had an eye to profit. Considering that he must have been paid one fee to diagnose the need for a truss, and a second one for fitting it, it seems a little too commercial that he must needs take a profit on the article as well.

The doctors have apparently been getting quite worried about an entirely erroneous idea that pharmacists were bent on inducing the Government to institute a licence fee for such doctors as dispense. The M.D. and P. Act makes mention of such a fee, but none has ever been imposed, and I for one am not interested in licensing doctors to dispense, but in prohibiting them.

Even in the United States of America pharmacists have their worries. So much so that the American Pharmaceutical Association is to begin a public relations campaign, an idea that should appeal to all pharmaceutical bodies.

#### **Increase in Poisons Licences**

I note that the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board announces that there is a current 5 per cent. increase in the number of poisons licences issued to general dealers. This makes 4845 people now able to sell certain poisons, in addition to the proper channel, the pharmacists.

Currently the Department of Agriculture is enjoining the public to be more careful with poisons, for in the last three years some 73 people have died from the effects of one variety—parathion.

#### **Composition of Pharmacy Board**

The South African Pharmacy Board, which controls the professional side of pharmacy, is partly an elected body and partly nominated. Recently the South African Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association have suggested to the Minister that one of the members he nominates should represent the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry. The Board is not in favour of this idea since it has never had sectional representation.

If such a representation were to come about, how would it be decided upon? Would the numerically greatest have the greatest number of members, or would financial superiority carry the day?

Rightly the Board thinks that it represents all pharmacy, but naturally all sections do not think alike. Manufacturers have in the past shown themselves not in agreement with the Board in its rulings.

#### **Company Names**

Large and well established overseas companies have felt themselves aggrieved when the Board's ruling prevented them from using titles containing proper names, if those names were not the names of chemists and druggists. As a result many famous names became abbreviated to initials.

Recently, however, a case which will go down in history as the Fison case, established that such names



# TABLETS *by* ROTARY

ANNOUNCING A *NEW* ADDITION TO  
the range of hospital formulae and standard Pharmacopoeia tablets  
available from Rotary Tableting Corporation Pty. Ltd. at NET  
BEDROCK QUOTATIONS.

## TABLETS OF VITAMINS

Synonym: TAB. VITAMINORUM.

### \* FORMULA

Each brown, sugar-coated tablet contains:

Vitamin A Activity	2500 units
Vitamin B1	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B2	0.5 mg.
Nicotinamide	7.5 mg.
Ascorbic Acid	15 mg.
Vitamin D	300 units

\*Available FREE to PENSIONERS under the P.P.B.

### PACKINGS

POLYTHENE LINED CONTAINERS OF 1000 TABLETS  
POLYTHENE LINED CONTAINERS OF 2500 TABLETS

## ROTARY TABLETING CORPORATION PTY. LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF TABLETS.

The Manufacturing Division of

**FAWNS & McALLAN PTY. LTD.**

Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Launceston.

might be used if they were used adjectivally. Thus were born Xs Chemicals Ltd., the Y Laboratories Ltd., and similar names.

#### Management of Depots

Another bone of contention is the legal necessity for distributing depots of firms registered as chemists and druggists, to have a pharmacist as manager. The South African Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has apparently had legal opinion, which states that such qualified management is not legally necessary, but the Board does not share this view.

Whether this difference of opinion will now be put to test in the Courts, I cannot say. But the Board's rulings are not always taken lying down these days.

It would seem that there is a need in the Union for a pharmacist who has taken up the law, and that there is also a need for the scrapping of the present M.D. and P. Act, which has been amended to a state of complication.

Such a step would meet with the approval of many pharmacists, for I recall that such a separation has been mooted more than once in the Annual General Meeting of the Society.

#### Emergency Services

Much adverse publicity has been given the medical profession as a result of an unanswered emergency call with the resultant death of the person requiring aid. In the press it has been pointed out that pharmacy plays its full part in emergency services through the emergency medicine depots which are found in every large town, and by means of a rota system in the smaller towns.

In some cities the doctors have established a central office through which one doctor can always be reached.

As I read tonight's paper I see that one large hospital is suffering from lack of medical staff; so much so that the management has taken the step of making public the shortfall of doctors. The same holds true for pharmacists in the public service, and the emergency dispensaries are not finding it easy to get staff.

#### Lack of Protection

Although South Africa is comparatively young, it has repeated in a short space of time the development of pharmacy as experienced in Britain. Unfortunately, with the example before them, successive Governments have made no attempt to alter the course of events, and have been content to let things develop without direction.

The net result is that many trades and professions are protected, but not pharmacy. Should my car pack up—and it does—I must take it to a bona fide registered garage, and not to the man I know around the corner, who can do it much better. Doctors enjoy complete protection, as do dentists and veterinary surgeons, but the poor chemist must stand by and see his livelihood niggled away from him.

The doctor, the dentist and the veterinary surgeon all enjoy the title "Doctor," even if they do not possess a doctor's degree. I wonder if the chemist would get any more attention and respect if he used this same title?

By way of insult to injury, the "pure" chemists now wish to deny the pharmacist the right to use this title, although almost everyone thinks of a pharmacist when the word "chemist" is used.

## Trade Notes

### CARDOPHYLLIN SUPPOSITORIES

#### Pack and Price Alteration

Hamilton Laboratories Ltd., of Adelaide, has advised that as stocks of the present eight-pack are sold, they will be replaced by:—

Strength	Pack	Wholesale	Retail
Adults . . .	12	81/- doz.	10/2 each
Children . .	12	54/- doz.	6/9 each

### SIGMA EXECUTIVE ON OVERSEAS BUSINESS TRIP

Mr. A. H. Allsop, Assistant General Manager (Warehouse), left Melbourne on September 8, to study the latest drug-warehousing developments in the U.S., Canada, U.K. and the Continent.

Mr. Allsop will be away about three months, and is expected to bring back new ideas for the assistance of his company on modern drug warehouse practice.

### F. H. FAULDING EARNS LESS

Profit of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Adelaide, manufacturing chemist, declined from £105,043 to £83,895 for the year to June.

Latest result is after £51,300 tax (previous £66,600).

Steady 8 per cent dividend is solidly covered, and with prefs. requires £60,407.

Current assets declined from £1,878,042 to £1,771,828, mainly due to a drop in stocks from £1,225,589 to £1,118,263.

### DURACAL AND DURACAL-F (with Fluorine)

Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd. advises the introduction of these two new Australian-produced ethicals.

"Duracal" is presented as orange-flavoured tablets, and is a completely modern approach to oral calcium therapy. It contains calcium, phosphorus, Vitamin C and Vitamin D3 in a new formulation.

"Duracal-F" (with fluorine) is in the form of light blue, sugar-coated, triangular tablets ("Tri-Tabs"), and has the same basic formula as "Duracal." The outer sugar coating contains sodium fluoride equivalent to 0.05 mg. per tablet, and this gives "Duracal-F" an added value for prophylaxis and treatment in dental caries.

These new C.M. products, issued only in attractively cartoned bottles of 100 tablets, are backed by intensive propaganda, and supplies are available through all regular wholesalers. The price to chemist is the same for both products—60/- per dozen cartoned bottles of 100 tablets—and carries a 50% mark-up. An advertisement appears in this issue and literature is available on request.

### COLGATE'S OLYMPIC GESTURE

Colgate-Palmolive (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., with the sanction and support of the Australian Olympic Federation, has announced a new sales promotion, by which every Australian may contribute to the expenses of the home teams competing in the 1956 Olympic Games. The promotion will build to a six weeks' climax, commencing October and concluding mid-November.

**Official Backing:** This is the only commercial company given official approval by the Olympic Federation





"RESEARCH". One of a series of drawings at Blandfield Chemical Works by J. Porteous Wood, R.S.W.

**T.&H. SMITH LTD.**  
*Blandfield Chemical Works*  
**EDINBURGH**

## OPIUM ALKALOIDS

In few other fields is "know how" more important than in the production of Opium Alkaloids and related products. Dr. Thomas Smith, one of the founders of T. & H. Smith Ltd., first investigated opium in the 1840's. His success in establishing production of morphine and its salts, together with technical progress since made by the company, particularly in the manufacture of special products for specific purposes, has made the word *Opiates* synonymous with the name Smith of Edinburgh.

APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE  
 CODEINE ALKALOID  
 CODEINE HYDROCHLORIDE  
 CODEINE PHOSPHATE  
 ETHYLMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE  
 MORPHINE ALKALOID  
 MORPHINE SULPHATE  
 OPIUM POWDER  
 PAPAVERINE HYDROCHLORIDE  
 PHOLCODINE

and other  
**FINE CHEMICALS**  
 including

ALOID  
 CHLOROFORM  
 ETHER  
 ETHYL CHLORIDE  
 IRON AND AMMONIUM CITRATE  
 MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE  
 POTASSIUM CITRATE  
 SODIUM CITRATE  
 \* STRYCHNINE  
 AND SALTS

Our Agents will be pleased to quote for your requirements.

### AGENTS

Geo. T. Winter Pty. Ltd.,  
 144 Bourverie Street,  
 Carlton, N.J.,  
 Melbourne, Victoria.

Watts, Winter Pty. Ltd.,  
 "Kilmarnock House",  
 15-17 Young St.,  
 Sydney, N.S.W.

\* Swift & Co. Ltd.,  
 "Geelong House",  
 26, 28, 30 Clarence Street,  
 Sydney, N.S.W.  
 (for Strychnine and Salts only).

Wm. H. Terry & Co. Ltd.,  
 Atlas Building,  
 Ghuznee Street,  
 Wellington,  
 New Zealand.

**New Reduced Price—6/6 retail per tube of 100 tablets**

**IMPROVED**  
**Sucaryl®**  
**S O D I U M**

**Non-Caloric Sweetener**

**FOR REDUCING & DIABETIC DIETS**

Now . . . sweeten to levels never  
before possible without after taste

List No.  
3889



100  
TABLETS

Made in Australia

**ABBOTT LABORATORIES PTY. LTD.**

**SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA**

to conduct a fund-raising drive for the Olympic Games; moreover, it is one that in no way jeopardises the amateur status of our athletes.

**How Money is Raised:** For cartons of certain of its products or sets of three soap wrappers which are returned to collection points, or sent in to the "Secret Sound" contest, Colgate-Palmolive will donate 2d. to this Olympic Fund.

It is expected that up to £10,000 will be raised in this way and at no expense to the general public other than would be expended by the consumer on routine toiletries.

**Need for Funds:** Because the Games this year are in our own country, many people think there is not so much expense involved in sending our athletes to compete. They overlook the fact, however, that cost of equipment, accommodation, travel Interstate while training and many other incidentals have to be borne by the individual or by the different associations or clubs to which they belong.



Mr. J. Langley, Managing Director of Colgate-Palmolive (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., shows Sir Harold Alderson, Chairman of the Australian Olympic Federation, a sample of the Colgate-Palmolive gift casket which will be presented to every member of the Australian and American Olympic Teams.

**Advertising Campaign:** The whole project is supported by an extensive newspaper advertising campaign in capital cities and by double-page colour spreads and colour pages in the three national women's magazines. The scheme will be featured in Bob Dyer's three popular national radio quiz shows with a special Olympic "Secret Sound" contest, and wrappers enclosed in entries will count toward the fund. A series of eight mounted full-colour Olympic Souvenir scenes on a Palmolive Soap Pack will contain clues to the "Secret Sound," which entrants will be eager to collect, because the list of prizes offered in this contest will be specially increased.

#### NORTH SYDNEY PHARMACY

Pale grey built-in shelves form a quiet harmonious background for the thousands of small, colourful articles displayed in Cox's remodelled pharmacy in North Sydney. According to the Building Materials Division of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., this "avoids the feeling of restlessness which is so often associated with chemist shops because of their special display needs."

Pegboard, with its unobtrusive overall pattern of perforation, is used above the shelves and is also painted grey. The perforated pattern is repeated in the caneboard acoustic tiles on the ceiling, which fur-



Caneboard Acoustic Tiles on the ceiling of Cox's Pharmacy, North Sydney, enhancing the restful atmosphere of this shop.

ther enhance the restful atmosphere of the shop. At night the whole shop is visible through the wide glass sliding doors which are pushed aside during daytime.

Lighting is by fluorescent tubes, which are carefully selected to provide proper illumination for the choice of cosmetics.

#### WILLIAM R. WARNER'S CENTENARY

The following speech was made by Mr. Elmer H. Bobst on the occasion of the Centenary Dinner of William R. Warner & Co., at the Apothecaries Hall, London, on June 5:

"First of all, the privilege of being in the Apothecaries Hall was in itself awe-inspiring to me, and naturally put me into a very nostalgic mood, in view of the fact that I have spent 54 years in association with pharmacy and medicine, and I assure you that in this XVII Century building, surrounded by such an array of distinguished men, distinguished in many fields, but particularly in medicine, surgery and pharmacy, I am very moved indeed and I shall carry the memory of tonight with me always.

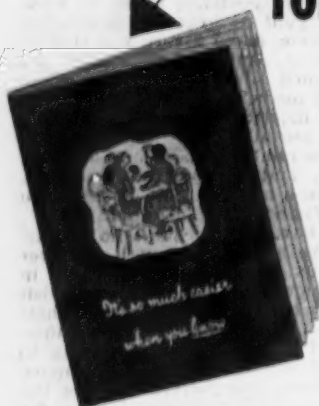
"I referred to the close relationship among surgery, medicine and pharmacy, and in the United States, and I feel that I have served materially as a catalyst to bring pharmacy and medicine closer together.

"Now I would like to have my friends who are assembled here tonight take a little trip with me over the highroads back again through the by-roads, in fact, into the dusty corridors of my memory and visit once again a little corner of pharmacy to regale their nostrils with the odours of herbs, turpentine, camphor, intermingled with those from sweet-smelling soaps, to find themselves in the old atmosphere of the pharmacy of yester-year; to look along the shelves and see the remedies that were then available to the profession; for instance, to see tincture of ferri-perchloride and to realise that it was the only effective remedy that a doctor could use in treating diphtheria, mixing it with syrup of lemon; that we had practically no specifics in our little store except mercury for syphilis and quinine for malaria. What a terribly weak contribution we made to the armamentarium of the physician in its fight against disease! Remember, too, the laxities that existed in those days as regards narcotics. The fact

# 5 Days of New Freedom...



## Meds advertising for 1956 will build Sales for you!

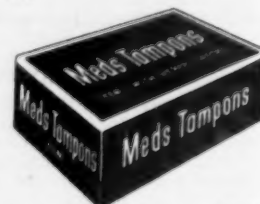


Thousand upon thousand of these booklets were sent out last year to inquirers. This means that they want to buy Meds. Let them buy them from you!

The story of "Five Days of New Freedom" which resulted in unprecedented sales of Meds during 1955 will be hammered home even more strongly in 1956.

The advertising campaign, the heaviest in Meds history, will result in even greater sales with consequent extra profit to you. All advertising is channelled to the age group of women known to be the market potential.

The entire campaign will be one of direct sell. You can cash in on it by ensuring that adequate stocks are on hand and that they are prominently displayed.



A PRODUCT OF JOHNSON & JOHNSON

The Most Trusted Name in Surgical Dressings.

J322/FP



that morphine had been produced by Serturmer, the famous German chemist, that laudanum, named by your own Sydenham, and even cocaine could be sold at will. This little corner pharmacy where I was first introduced to my profession was not far from William R. Warner's establishment in Philadelphia, and I met him in those days and came to know his famous sugar-coated pills.

"I have lived through a wonderful period and remember each one of the new synthetics as they came on to the market, the gradual improvement in the character of remedies made available to the doctor. I have happily lived to a time when I am able to walk through the marble corridors of our own tremendous research laboratories at Morris Plains, equipped with the latest facilities to aid scientists in the development and creation of new and better remedies. I walk through those halls from time to time with the reverence similar to that which would come to me when I go through St. Paul's Cathedral, because I see people, not on their knees, but bent over microscopes and Bunsen burners, truly dedicated to the search for truth and scientific development that will enable the doctor to save more lives, to assuage the suffering—even to promote an increased amount of happiness to those who are privileged to pass the span of even 4 score, instead of 3 score years and 10; and that is one of the things to which we are devoted—to finding remedies of a steroid type that can be given to those who have passed 70 years of age and whose glands are no longer yielding a proper amount of hormones, steroids that can be used to supplement those which are lacking in quantity and that will enable not only the lengthening of the life-span, but also the creativeness of the individual, because I feel that no longer can we regard 65 years as a retirement age; our economy will demand that a man, even 75, must continue to be creative. Furthermore, my own philosophy is that if you are no longer creative, you are no longer happy; much like a fruit tree that ceases to bear fruit, so it is with man when he ceases to be creative—whether he knows it or not—he is beginning to die.

"We in William R. Warner & Co. are commercially-minded, but that is because you have to spend and, therefore, to earn money to uncover the secrets of modern medicine. In fact, 'Money is the golden key to open the door behind which lurks the horrible mystery of cancer,' that is why I have helped to collect \$192,000,000 for the American Cancer Fund in the last few years."

#### P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 27/8/1956—

##### General Section: Alterations

Size	Retail		Wholesale
		Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd.	
Small	3/-	Sal Hepatica. Under 1 oz. . .	27/- doz.
		1 doz. and over	26/3 doz.
Large	6/-	Sal Hepatica. Under ½ doz. . .	54/- doz.
		½ doz. and over	52/6 doz.

##### Chemists' Section: Alterations

3/10	Ipana Ammoniated Tooth Powder	
	Under 1 dozen . . . . .	30/- doz.
	1 dozen lots . . . . .	27/6 doz.

Parcel Advantage: 3 doz. lots, 80/- parcel

Notified 3/9/56—

##### General Section: Alterations

Size	Retail		Wholesale
		Junipah Productions Pty. Ltd.	
Small	2/3	Junipah Mineral Spring Salts . .	20/3 doz.
Large	3/9	Junipah Mineral Spring Salts . .	33/9 doz.
		Scott & Bowne (Australasia) Ltd.	
Small	2/11	Kemdex (Denture Cleanser) . .	23/4 doz.
Large	4/10	Kemdex (Denture Cleanser) . .	38/8 doz.

#### Chemists' Section: Alterations

D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.

4 oz.	4/-	Elliott's Asthma Cigarettes . .	32/- doz.
	5/-	Dexsal . . . . .	40/- doz.

William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Dispensing Pack:

100's		Proloid Tablets, ½ gr. . . . .	19/- doz.
100's		Proloid Tablets, 1 gr. . . . .	31/- doz.

#### PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards issued during the month of September, 1956, dealt with the following products:

A : 119	Achromycin Nasal Suspension (with Hydrocortisone)
A : 120	Altovite (coated Tab.—Vita. B Group Fort).
B : 70	Bepanthen Lozenges and Ampoules.
B : 71	Bepanthen Ointment and Solution.
B : 72	Biocitrin.
B : 73	Biosone G.A.
E : 60	Efcortelan Tablets.
E : 61	Efcortelan Eye Ointment.
I : 26	Irgapyrin Injection.
K : 16	Karmazine.
L : 25	Lethidrone.
L : 28	Lucidil.
M : 73	Meticortelone Acetate Aqueous Suspension.
N : 66	Nasorax.
P : 171	Prednacyl.
P : 172	Piriton Syrup.
R : 32	Ro-a-Vit Drops.
S : 95	Salicort.
S : 96	Spersin.
V : 48	Vibazine.

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1956 (including Index Book) may be lodged at any time. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a moderate supply of the cards of 1955 (£3/3/- per set) for the assistance of new subscribers who wish to give their library of reference a twelve months' start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954—are now out of print.

#### POISONS INFORMATION CENTRES

The difficulty of applying the appropriate treatment in cases of poisoning because of lack of information concerning the poison which has been taken is not uncommon in this country.

"The Alchemist," August, 1956, draws attention to this matter and suggests that the set-up of Poisons Information Centres in Great Britain should be considered seriously. The writer expresses the opinion that, apart from the value of such centres as sources of information in emergencies, they could house laboratories for research into new methods of treating poisoning and the investigation of side effects of new drugs. In such centres pharmaceutical chemists because of their knowledge and training can make valuable contributions.

In the United States of America such centres have been established and from them information on poisons is available 24 hours of the day.

# Student Activities

## THE NATIONAL UNION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

Congress, 1957

**GREAT NEWS:** The Victorian Congress Committee has just released details of the next Congress. The first week will be spent at Kinglake, 34 miles north-east of Melbourne, from January 6 to 19. All details are in the Victorian student news, which follows this paragraph.

As you probably know, N.U.P.S.A. is attempting to compile and print a song-book, if possible, before the next Congress. The Editor, Phil Grummet (S.A.), is sending out an urgent appeal for suitable songs, particularly those with a pharmaceutical flavour. If you can obtain copies of such songs, please send them to the Editor as soon as possible. Victorians, perhaps you can help with some extracts from "Pills-a-Poppin'".

By now all students will have settled down to the serious side of Pharmacy, and should be in the throes of some really hard work. We take this opportunity of wishing all examinees success in their endeavours—And a WOW of a time afterwards!

### VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Most Victorians have now settled down to the more serious side of college life, in preparation for the final examinations which are fast approaching.

The dance held on the last night of second term, in the museum, was a "Mad Hat Dance," and there were many weird and wonderful pieces of headgear on parade. It was both a social and a financial success, well over 100 students being present. A prize for the best hat was won by Peter Tuohy (ex W.A.), of third year, in his "Suez (Sewers) Canal" model.

The most important social event of the year, the Phar-

the girls' ballet, to "Dutch" Vandenberg and Bill Collett, who did such an excellent job as producers. The programme included dancing by the girls, in Olympic-style costumes—a real leg show!, a skit on "Carmen Jones" involving two students, Carmine and Indigo, and a lecturer, Cherry Pie, and various other songs and sketches with a pharmaceutical flavour. Being an Olympic year ball, decorations on the official table, tickets, menus, etc., all bore Olympic emblems. Official guests included Mr. A. T. Sissons, Dean of the College, and Mrs. Sissons, and other lecturers. They were received by V.P.S.A. President, Hayden Savage, and Miss Anne Fagan. A number of South Australian visitors was present, and according to reports thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Led by their keen Scotchie, complete with bagpipes, they made an unsuccessful attempt to compete with the band at one stage of the evening.

Now, some really interesting news for interstaters regarding Congress, 1957. The important dates are January 6 to 19. The first week will be spent "in camp" at Kinglake, and visitors will be billeted with Victorian students for the remainder of the time. Board for the first week will cost £5/10/- and application forms should now be available from the yearly reps. in your own State. The camp site at Kinglake is situated 34 miles north-east of Melbourne, in the midst of some of the beautiful mountain country of the Great Dividing Range. There will be plenty of scope for hikes and barbecues, and also facilities for tennis and swimming and other usual holiday activities.

The programme for the second week is quite a full one, and includes a tour of "Guild House," a trip over a large manufacturing establishment, a bus tour, an informal dance, and a dinner at a leading hotel. This is just a brief outline of what will be a "Fabulous Fort-night." If you have not been to Congress or to Melbourne before, here is a wonderful opportunity to make the most of your holidays, and make lots of new friends from all over Australia. If in doubt, just ask any ex-Congressite in your own State, and you will be convinced. For the holiday of a lifetime you can't beat CONGRESS. Do something about it right now.

### W.A. PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Another year is rapidly passing by, and with it, of course, come the final exams. So W.A.P.S.A., being a conscientious, studious (!) association, is tightening up on social events — bottling it up for December. Most of us are extremely envious of the financial bods, tripping over to Melbourne for the Olympic Games. Everything just fits in well for them. The lecturers have even put the examination time forward, so that they can fly merrily on their way, on the night of the final examination. I am glad in ONE way (and one way only) that I am an unfinancial bod, as I can't imagine settling down to such hard work, knowing what a treat was in store.

Well, the barn dance was a huge success, socially if not financially, and we did love the floor show, put on by some of the newly-qualified members. It just goes to show that we need someone from South Australia to organise these things—it really was quite a professional turnout.

On Monday, September 10, there was the lecture promised on R.H. factors and blood grouping by a speaker from the Royal Perth Hospital.

Plans are in hand for the end-of-the-year raffle. Prizes have been changed this year, to give more people a chance of winning something, and we are hoping that this will contribute quite a bit to our Congress Appeal.

### SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

In this report it was intended to inform readers of the victory of our Pharmacy football team in the recent inter-faculty competition. Unfortunately this news is not forthcoming, as our team was defeated in the semi-finals by Engineering. This defeat is understandable in the light of examination worries. Yes, Mat. Med. stu-



Don Butterworth training for The Follies of V.P.S.A. Ball.

macy Ball, was held on September 3, in the St. Kilda Town Hall. With a "capacity-plus" crowd, a lively orchestra, good food, and plenty of grog; a really terrific night was had by all. The highlight of the evening was the revue "Pills-a-Poppin'", which was well up to its usual high standard. Congratulations to all the cast, to May Wappet, of final year, who put so much work into

Two outstanding  skin preparations

*showing a big margin of profit*

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*for dandruff*

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'Pragmatar' has these advantages:

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- Cetyl-alcohol coal-tar distillate: all the advantages of crude coal-tar but does not irritate.
- Safe for children.

### **PRAGMATAR for dandruff**

**safe • effective**

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*for acne*

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### **ESKAMEL for acne**

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	Aerosol, Large	131/7 doz.	13/11 ea.
	Bottles, 8 oz.	24/- doz.	2/8 ea.
	Bottles, 16 oz.	41/2 doz.	4/8 ea.
	Atomiser	51/3 doz.	5/11 ea.

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**SYDNEY**



dents in N.S.W. are really beginning to understand the meaning of hard work!

Although the burden of study is not conducive to enjoyment, several occasions have seen second year students combining business with pleasure. The first of these was a film evening held late in July. The films, which were supplied and shown by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., were appreciated by those students able to attend, and they felt that they would be of assistance in understanding the subjects concerned. The next event was a visit to B.W.'s factory. Students left the factory with a better understanding of tablet making, etc., as well as a fair share of the delicious afternoon tea supplied by their hosts.

Activities for third term are already being planned by S.U.P.A.'s keener committee members. These include a visit to Parke, Davis & Co. (to learn something more of tablet making, etc., of course), a picnic for September 23, and the usual Mat. Med. dinner and Christmas informal. From what can be remembered by students of past years both the lastmentioned events should be successful.

This report would not be complete if it didn't include an important item of social interest. A well-remembered old campaigner of Congress fame, Mr. G. Benjamin, has announced his engagement. Congratulations, Gerry! Why not come to Melbourne for Congress? We promise not to touch you with boot polish again!

**Stop Press.**—News has just reached us of the defeat of our women's hockey and basketball teams in the inter-faculty competition. However, first year assure us that they defeated the Chem. Demonstrators at basketball despite pouring rain and other slight difficulties such as comparative size. We are, however, entering teams in the tennis and cricket competitions and hope to report success next month.

#### QUEENSLAND PHARMACY STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Not a great deal has happened this month. At the moment everyone is enjoying two weeks of absence from college, with all the accompanying festivities of Show Week.

Profits from the Pharmacy Ball, 1956, have at last come to hand. Q.P.S.S. received £160 as their share, and are quite satisfied with this amount.

The brochure which will be supplied to country students in Queensland is in the final stages of production, and will be available at the end of this year and at the beginning of 1957.

As an end-of-term social function, the hike which was held on August 12 was a great success. Apart from a stiff but invigorating wind, terrestrial conditions could not have been better. Under a cloudless sky, dominated by a blazing sun, students from far and near made their way in various modes of transport towards the speck on the horizon. The speck on the horizon was Cunningham's Gap, about seventy miles inland from Brisbane, via Ipswich. Cunningham's Gap itself is a very imposing piece of nature's rugged beauty. It more or less marks the point where the coastal plains end, and the Darling Downs begin. The roadway passes between two fairly high mountains, at the bases of which lie belts of rain forest and thick vegetation. This thins out rapidly on either side of the pass. The spot is very popular with tourists and travellers. A graded path has been constructed on the sides of the mountain we were destined to scale. Although meeting time was fixed for 11 a.m., the party did not get moving until after mid-day. The early part of the walk consisted of following the graded path up the mountain, gradually approaching the rocky prominence which marked the crest. Lack of exercise accounted for frequent pauses and organised photo-taking. Finally we arrived at a point very close to the top, which gave us an excellent, unobstructed view of the surrounding countryside to the east. Absence of heat haze and dust increased the range of vision considerably. Precipitous cliffs, mountain streams, caverns, "bottomless" crevasses and dead snakes (possibly prehistoric) received their share of

attention. However no one appeared to get into any difficulties. Once more the party moved on, and this time retreated into semi-forest country, which covers the neighbouring ridges and saddles. The path was then not as well worn as the previous one, but it led to a small promontory, which, besides giving good views, provided us with shelter from the wind, and enabled us to indulge in a bit of food and comfort.

As Bacchus couldn't make it for the hike, it was not long before we were hitting the trail again. We took the same path back, and towards the end several members created a diversion by climbing up the remaining rocky face to the top of the mountain. They joined the party later on. Windy conditions and obvious difficulties associated with clothing prevented the majority from enjoying this scramble. The majority happened to be wearing everything bar the accepted garb for a hike. The clothes indigenous to lounge rooms, ranged from slacks, matorador pants, slippers, grandad's sandshoes—minus soles—to the latest in nail polish! And so we contented ourselves by wandering down the mountain like mountain-goats, using the path occasionally as a guide.

As the sun was sinking and the chilly night was making its presence felt, the party finally broke up, most of us the worse for wear, a few with acute congestion of the nasal passages, but all satisfied that they had contributed to a great day's outing.

Footnote—"And so we say farewell to this beautiful, etc., etc.—"

#### ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Pharmacy students have had a very busy time socially during August. The University procession was held on the last day of the second term, and once again Pharmacy students, with the rest of the University, amused Adelaide's lunchtime crowd. Pharmacy had two contributions in the procession. A £10 horror of ancient vintage was driven by several first years. It had the usual dilapidated appearance of all "bombs," but this one was gold-plated and was aptly named "The Docker Shocker." The main Pharmacy float was captioned, "Wot's Blocking the Sewers?" Several characters had the pleasant task of cleaning a complicated set of pipes leading from a small tin shed. They found quite strange articles in these pipes. As always the people taking part in the procession had far more fun than the onlookers.

The second annual Pharmacy Car Rally was held on August 12. All competitors met early in the morning and were given directions for the journey to a secret destination.

A treasure hunt was held during the first part of the journey and competitors had to discover such difficult facts as the number of windows in a newly-built multi-storied building in the city and the number of steps in the main staircase at the railway station. The treasure hunt ended at Reynella, and from there onwards a navigation test was held over back roads until the competitors reached the secret destination, Moana Beach. Unfortunately many rocks were scattered over the beach, making the journey on to the sand quite hazardous. After a barbecue lunch, a balloon-popping contest was held. This was run in heats, and the final had so close a finish that a re-run was necessary.

On August 14 the Pharmacy Dinner was held at the Hotel Adelaide and was, as always, a "roaring" success. Official guests were the President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. K. S. Porter; the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. A. A. Russell; the President of the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, Mrs. K. V. Read; and Mr. A. E. Bowey, Mr. R. A. Anderson and Mr. D. F. J. Penhall, members of the lectorial staff. Neil Quintrell was toastmaster and toasts were proposed by students Howard Giles, Don (Butch) Cacas and Rex Martin, the official guests speaking in reply.

A committee meeting has been held to make plans for the picnic to be held at Silver Lake on September 9, the end-of-exams. celebration, and the Christmas social.

—PAT ROBERTS (National Publicity Officer).

# Commonwealth and State News

## QUEENSLAND

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. L. Rudd and his fiancée, Miss Joan Martin, have established a pharmacy at Murgon.

Mrs. P. A. Ledingham has opened a branch pharmacy at 174 Lutwyche road, Windsor.

Mr. W. A. Duffield has established a third branch pharmacy at Gulliver, Townsville.

Engagement of two pharmacists announced during the month was that of Miss Clare Streek, of Greenslopes, to Mr. Warwick P. Webb, also of Greenslopes, to whom good wishes are extended.

On September 1, at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Brisbane, the marriage was celebrated of Mr. Clark Massie, Chermiside, to Miss Valmai Bason, of Ascot.

The wedding of Miss Mary Rogers, of Clayfield, to Mr. Peter Magee, of Wavell Heights, took place at St. Mark's Church of England, Clayfield, on September 7.

The friends of Mrs. Ngare Alexander (nee Searle) will be interested to hear that she and her husband have left to spend several years in America, as her husband has been chosen to study Animal Husbandry at the University at Oregon.

Weddings of pharmaceutical interest during the month have included the marriage on August 25 of Miss Pat Wilson, Greenslopes, and Mr. Ian Brusasco, Kelvin Grove. Both the bride and bridegroom are pharmacists. The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral.

Mr. Morris Dark, of Ipswich, was married to Miss Elizabeth Henschele, of Herston, at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Brisbane, on September 14.

Congratulations and good wishes are extended to the newly-weds.

### QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

A large field of 51 members and associates enjoyed the September outing at the Oxley golf links. The following are the competition results:—

Four-ball Men's or Mixed Aggregate Stableford: G. Bradfield and G. Newman, 64 points.

A Grade Stableford: B. Benjamin, 34 points.

B Grade Stableford: J. Dowling, 32 points.

Visitors' Trophy: W. Sheppard, 33 points.

Associates: Mrs. M. Brocklehurst, 28 points.

Nearest the Pin: M. Lawton.

Putting: R. Sellars.

Next outing, Nudgee, October 28, followed by the final day at Oxley on December 2.

Keep this date in mind—Social evening, Virginia Golf Club House, Friday, November 30.

### CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES

This month there was a mid-week game at Coorparoo on September 12, and on September 16 a party of 16 chemist bowlers enjoyed a game of pairs against members of the St. Lucia club.

### State News

Three rinks visited Coorparoo, and the scores were:

	Chemists	Coorparoo
Roush, Kunze, Young, Coffey	21	19
Vance, Macpherson, Dr. Watters, Ward	21	20
Dr. Morton and Bell	22	13
Dowd and Croker	24	20
	88	72

Roush, Kunze, Young, Coffey	21	19
Vance, Macpherson, Dr. Watters, Ward	21	20
Dr. Morton and Bell	22	13
Dowd and Croker	24	20
	88	72

The pairs game at St. Lucia showed the best wins for the day being:

Skips: R. M. Ward by 13; R. Riddell up by 7.

Leads: Dr. Morton and C. Nichol, both up by 11.

The next outing will be an all-day pairs on October 14 at Booroodabin Club.

### NEW COUNCILLOR, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

To fill a vacancy on the Council, Mr. Brian Page has accepted the Council's invitation to be co-opted a member.

Mr. Page attended the Brisbane Boys' College for his secondary education. On leaving school he entered commercial life, and commenced study at the University for a Commerce degree. Being fortunate to secure an apprenticeship, he resigned his commercial position and became apprenticed to Mr. L. A. Stevens, Delahunt's Wharf street pharmacy.

Mr. Page passed the Intermediate examination in 1954, and qualified at the Pharmacy Board's Final Examination in November, 1955. During his student days Mr. Page took an active interest in the Students' Society. He was editor of the "Draught" in 1954, and in 1955 was a Queensland delegate to NUPSA. At the NUPSA Congress held in N.S.W. this year he had the honour of being elected President of this body.

Since qualifying, Mr. Page has joined the staff of the Brisbane Hospital Dispensary.

As Mr. Page represents the younger generation of pharmacists, the Council trusts that his association with it will prove mutually interesting and of benefit to both.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY DISCUSSION

After a lapse of several years, attempts have been made to resuscitate this group, and the first meeting was held on August 28, when over twenty were present.

Mr. L. A. Stevens, who was responsible for the commencement of the Group, extended a welcome to all present, especially the overseas visitors—Mr. and Mrs. Brumwell and Miss Brumwell, from England.

The gathering was enthusiastic concerning the revival of activities. It was decided that meetings be held every two months, when some time will be devoted to technical matters, and if possible a guest speaker will be invited or films of pharmaceutical interest shown.

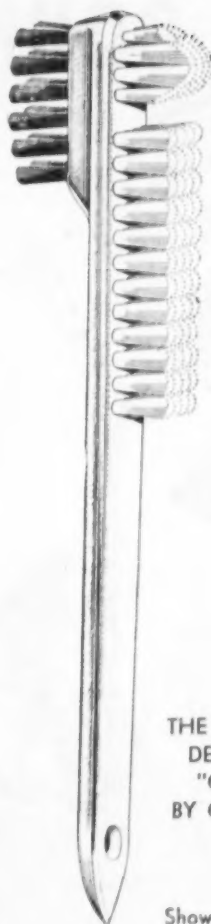
Mr. C. V. Brumwell, of Brighton, England, was guest speaker on this occasion, and he provided a very



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Wrigley's **ARROWMINT** Gum is the new name for an old favourite. Display the familiar red, green and white packet with the new distinctive name and trade mark for extra sales.

G-4



## QUEENSLAND—Continued

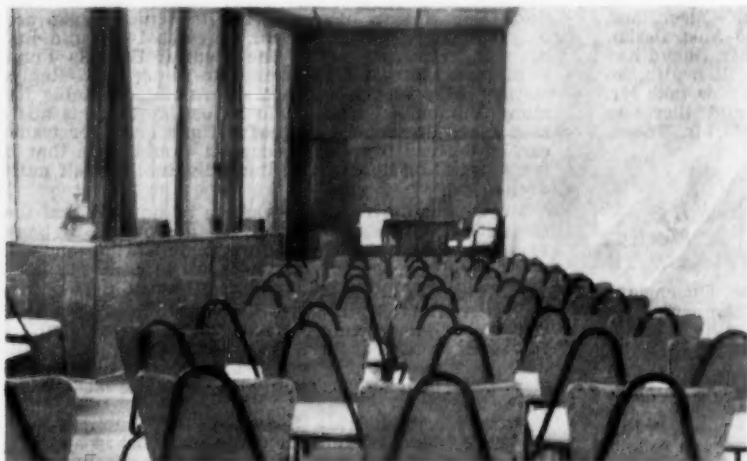
interesting address on the way the pharmacists in various areas throughout England organised themselves during the war to be of benefit at first aid posts, air raid precautions, conservation and storage of water, the issuing of prices and price lists and many other items of interest.

An enjoyable evening concluded with the serving of supper.

### 29th ANNUAL GUILD MEETING

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Queensland branch of the Guild was held on August 30, when over thirty members attended. This was the first meeting held in the new general meeting room, and members commented on the attractive and commodious surroundings.

The accompanying photograph gives some idea as to how the room has been set up. The dais and balus-



A View of the New Lecture and Meeting Room in Brisbane.

trade are panelled in Queensland maple, with walls of an ocean spray colour and the ceiling bermuda blue. The entrance being painted in tango and white, gives a warm welcome. Attractive curtains depicting the blue and ocean spray colourings adorn the windows. The chairs, which can be stacked in tens if necessary, are of black metal with upholstery in buff shade. A small table in Queensland maple and two armchairs—replicas of the other chairs—set off the dais. Adjoining the meeting room is a well-equipped servery to facilitate the serving of refreshments after meetings.

It is felt that the extra space and facilities that are now available will not only benefit Guild activities but will be of value to pharmaceutical organisations generally in this State.

Following the annual meeting, nominations have been received for office-bearers for the ensuing year, and they have resulted as follows:—

**President:** Mr. W. A. Lenehan.

**Vice-President:** Mr. C. A. Nichol.

**Hon. Treasurer:** Mr. C. W. Noble.

**Federal Delegate:** Mr. W. E. Martin.

**Committee Members:** Messrs. A. Bell, A. B. Chater, J. J. Delahunty, L. W. Huxham, L. Hall, G. Nolan, F. H. Phillips and R. M. Ward.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on August 9, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (President), Miss Chalmers, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, J. E. McCaskie, L. A. Stevens, G. R. Wells and the Secretary.

**Discussion Group.**—Mr. Stevens said it was suggested that August 28 would be a suitable date to recommence meetings of the Discussion Group. Mr. Brumwell had been contacted and he would be willing to give a talk on that evening.

Mr. Greig moved that the first meeting be held on August 28 as suggested, and an invitation be sent to metropolitan members and members of the Students' Society to attend. Seconded by Mr. Stevens. Carried.

**Correspondence.**—Letters to successful candidates at the Board's Final Examination offering congratulations and good wishes for the future.

From Mr. K. G. Attiwill, advising he was very much impressed with the material under the heading "Professional or Not" in a recent issue of the Bulletin. Enquiring if it would be possible to make use of this material as he thought fit in general propaganda. Reply indicating that the President and Editor sanctioned its use, provided the complete article was used and recognition given to the society.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, forwarding 1000 copies of corrigenda for insertion in the 1955 edition of the A.P.F. The Secretary reported that these had been circulated to members with the last copy of the Bulletin. After discussion, it was agreed that copies should be sent to the B.M.A.

From a member, sending a donation towards the Library, and enquiring if it would be possible to obtain a posology table, also a set

of notes compiled by Mr. Manning on Applied Pharmaceutics. The Secretary was requested to obtain a dosage book from the Victorian Society and also to enquire if and when it is proposed to publish Mr. Manning's notes in booklet form.

From Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, advising date of next meeting in Dunedin, New Zealand. Enquiring if anyone from this Society will be attending. Mr. Greig advised that he anticipated being present at the Dunedin meeting. He said he had already been in touch with the Secretary of Section "O." It was agreed that Mr. Greig's name should be forwarded to A.N.Z.A.A.S.

Syllabus from the Victorian Society with regard to the Fellowship Course. Mr. Greig said he did not see how it would be possible to institute a Fellowship Course in this State. The idea was an admirable one, but unfortunately Queensland did not possess the facilities that were available in Victoria. It was agreed that the syllabus be made available to Mr. Mellick for his perusal and that further discussion thereon take place at next month's meeting.

### New Members Elected:

**Full Members**—Mr. P. O'Donoghue, Townsville, and Mr. W. L. Druery, Woolloongabba.

**Associates**—Mr. D. P. Becha, and Mr. G. W. Newman.

## QUEENSLAND—Continued

**Planning of Civil Defence.**—Mr. Martin advised that a communication was received from the Pharmaceutical Association, sending a copy of a letter it had forwarded to Brigadier A. W. Wardell, Director of Civil Defence, offering the co-operation of the profession of pharmacy and enquiring if the services of pharmacy can be utilised in this important work.

A reply from Brigadier Wardell suggested that the Pharmaceutical Societies in each State should approach the State Health Departments to ensure that Pharmacy receives appropriate recognition in planning and adequate representation when students are being nominated for courses at the Civil Defence School.

Mr. Greig suggested an approach to the Under-Secretary, Department of Health and Home Affairs, pointing out that the Society is willing to assist in any way, and if they wish this Society could nominate a Pharmacy representative. Mr. Greig moved accordingly. Seconded by Mr. Wells. Carried.

**Report on Journal.**—Mr. Greig reported that firstly he would like the Council to give some thought to replacing Mr. Sneyd as one of the three Queensland members on the Board of Directors of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company. As Mr. Sneyd had resigned from the Council on account of ill health, he felt that a member of the Council should now take Mr. Sneyd's place. Mr. Greig said he would therefore nominate Mr. R. V. S. Martin in place of Mr. Sneyd. Seconded by Mr. Stevens. Carried.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on September 6, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, A. B. Chater, L. Hall, L. W. Huxham, G. Nolan, R. M. Ward, J. J. Delahunty, C. W. Noble, and the State Secretary.

**Office-Bearers for 1956-57:** The Secretary reported that nominations had been received in favour of the following:—

**President.**—Mr. W. A. Lenehan.

**Vice-President:** Mr. C. A. Nichol.

**Hon. Treasurer.**—Mr. C. W. Noble.

On behalf of Mr. Nichol, Mr. Noble and himself, Mr. Lenehan thanked members of the committee for their re-nomination and for the confidence they placed in their office-bearers. He said they would endeavour to do a very good job.

**Appointment of Federal Delegate.**—Mr. Chater moved that Mr. W. E. Martin be reappointed Federal Delegate, and the second delegate be either the President or Vice-President, whichever is available. Seconded by Mr. Delahunty. Carried.

**Appointment of Sub-Committees.**—Mr. Martin moved that the sub-committees remain as at present. Seconded by Mr. Huxham. Carried.

**Lecture and General Meeting Room.**—The President said he felt certain that members would be very pleased with the attractiveness of the new room. The fittings and furnishings were all in keeping, and Miss Brighouse and Mr. Nichol were to be congratulated on their supervision and the appointments they selected to finish off the room.

Other members also offered their congratulations. The room was most attractive and would be of great benefit for all future activities of the Guild and Society and the various adjuncts of Pharmacy.

**"Gilseal" Household Lines.**—Mr. Chater said it would be wise for the committee to register the label and colour of the new design. He moved that steps be taken

forthwith to have the design and colour registered. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

**Professional Fees.**—Mr. Lenehan said since the meeting the Secretary had written to South Australia to ascertain the present position in that State concerning dispensing fees. South Australia had recently increased their fees, but now they were under price control. To date a reply had not been received from South Australia.

After discussion, Mr. Martin moved, Mr. Delahunty seconded, that Federal Office be contacted and asked to obtain Queen's Counsel to ascertain if a State can control service charges on dispensing. Carried.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs. P. O'Donoghue, Townsville; L. Rudd and Miss J. Martin, Nurgon; and Mr. R. Valmadre, Mackay.

**Branch Pharmacies.**—Mr. V. J. Laird, Palm Beach Pharmacy, Pacific Highway, Elnora; Mrs. F. A. Ledingham, 174 Lutwyche road, Windsor; and Mr. W. A. Duffield, Kingston street, Gulliver, Townsville.

**Correspondence.**—To Federal Secretary, enquiring the Federal Office recommendation regarding members accepting bank agencies from A.N.Z. Bank Ltd., The Bank of N.S.W., and any other banks with Savings Bank Departments. Pointing out that such banks are only offering a half per cent., whereas the Guild has been endeavouring to get the Medical Benefits Fund to increase its commission from 5 to 10 per cent. Reply, stating these agencies do not seem to be profitable for many, but for a chemist who is just starting his business a certain amount of goodwill and customer traffic can be derived from an agency. It would seem that it is a proposition upon which the individual himself must decide.

Mr. Chater moved that members be advised that the committee cannot recommend the acceptance of bank agencies on account of their low remuneration and the work involved, and the matter is left to each member's discretion. Seconded by Mr. Hall. Carried.

T. G. Cullum Pty Ltd., re Clinistest Tablets, enquiring if representations could be made to the manufacturers to see if, in future, these tablets could be made available in a pack which would obviate the blue condition they develop so readily as they are at present packed.

From Mr. F. R. Hill, Secretary, Rockhampton Pensioners' League, seeking the Guild's support in applying to the Federal Minister for Health to have Rauwolfia Serpentina placed on the free list. Letter acknowledged, with promise to see what could be done.

Copy of letter to Federal Delegate from Federal Secretary, with regard to the Federal Executive being increased from three to four members.—The Federal Delegate said he would be reporting on this later on in the meeting.

Monthly letter issued to committee members from Federal President was noted.

New South Wales Branch, advising that the next reprint of the retail list should be received at the end of September. Also commenting on the suggestions put forth from this Branch, whereby it was felt that the retail list could be improved. Noted.

From Chamber of Commerce, seeking the name of the Guild's representative to the Chamber for the ensuing year. It was resolved that Mr. Delahunty be reappointed.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—Mr. Martin reported on matters engaging the attention of the Federal Council.

**Pharmacy Board.**—Mr. Nichol reported that dates had now been set for the Sterile Dispensing Course and this information had been forwarded to the Society, which would circularise those who had enrolled for the course. This course would be free of charge.

The notice of motion repealing the By-Law concerning notification of manager and payment of registration of manager had been passed. As from January 1 there was no need to notify the Board of appointment of manager, neither would it be necessary to pay £1/1/-.

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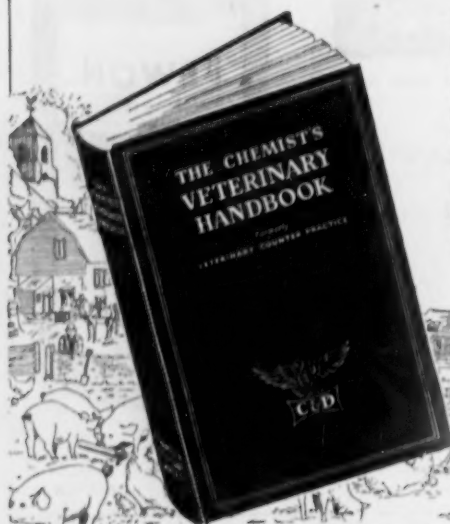
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## QUEENSLAND—Continued

The Board would circularise this information in due course.

**Report on Merchandising Conference.**—Mr. Delahunty regretted that owing to family illness it was not possible for him to attend the conference. Mr. Hall had kindly represented Queensland and he would ask him to report.

Mr. Hall said he did not make copious notes because comprehensive minutes would be coming forward, which would provide all the data, but he outlined various phases of merchandising which were presented for consideration and discussion. At the next meeting, when the minutes were to hand, he would have further items to bring before the notice of the committee.

On behalf of the Committee, Mr. Lenehan thanked Mr. Hall for his representation on behalf of Queensland.

**Formation of Zones in Metropolitan Area.**—Mr. Chater said he felt that the Committee should establish zones amongst members in the metropolitan area. If they established these zones they would probably get more general discussion from members. He moved that a good-sized map of Brisbane be purchased so that zone districts could be marked off.

**Trip by Pricing Officer to N.Q.**—Mr. Delahunty said when he and the President visited the North last year, they promised that the next one to pay a visit would be the Pricing Officer, Mr. Chater. Mr. Delahunty said he felt Mr. Chater would have a great deal of information in the pricing field for members.

Mr. Chater said he would be very happy to go, but he might not be able to do so for a little while.

It was agreed that Mr. Chater make the trip at a time suitable to himself.

**"Dexsal" Drive.**—Mr. Delahunty said he had been invited to attend a meeting at D.H.A. to discuss the 1957 "Dexsal" Drive. Mr. Hall and he had attended the discussions with Mr. Hall, Manager of D.H.A., Mr. Gil Nichols, and the advertising manager. It was proposed to start the drive a little earlier this year. Mr. Delahunty said he had insisted that all advertising aids must be in members' hands well in advance.

The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.

## MEDICINE NOT COLLECTED

An annoying (and costly) experience in pharmacies from time to time is for a prescription left for dispensing not to be collected by the customer. Failure to collect the prescription is influenced sometimes by the cost of the preparation; after inquiring the cost, the customer will leave on the pretext that he will have to go home to get the money, and that is the last the chemist sees of him.

Mostly these items are written off as bad debts or "experience," but when a costly item is involved and the chemist wishes to pursue his rights, he can be assured that in those circumstances the amount is recoverable at law.

If some diffidence is felt in taking legal proceedings because any publicity given to the case might be prejudicial to the general interests of pharmacy, the Guild view is that it would be the "height of folly" to withhold action simply because the item involved was an expensive one.

This information has been obtained by Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. (P.D.L.) from its solicitor in response to an inquiry by a member of the company in Victoria.

## COMMONWEALTH

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

#### CHLORPROMAZINE (LARGACTIL) SUPPLIES

Additional supplies of the tranquillising drug Chlorpromazine, or largactil, will be made available shortly for treatment of the mentally ill, the Federal Minister for Health (Dr. Cameron) said in Canberra on September 24.

Dr. Cameron said the Minister for Trade (Mr. McEwen) had approved the issue of an additional special licence for importation of substantial quantities of largactil, in excess of existing licences.

The extra licence issued supplies of this drug for use in mental institutions.

#### COMMONWEALTH HEALTH ACT—REPRIMAND AND SUSPENSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

The Commonwealth Government Gazette dated September 13, 1956, published notices concerning the reprimand of two pharmaceutical chemists and suspension of approval to dispense pharmaceutical benefits under Section 90 of the National Health Act of three others.

The chemists concerned are:

Hugh David O'Connell, Maroubra, N.S.W., reprimanded.

Marcus David Kirsner, Little Collins street, Melbourne, reprimanded.

Stanislaus James Carroll, Gardenvale, Victoria, suspension for one month.

Phillip Gordon, 33 Degraives street, Melbourne, suspension for four months.

The West Yarraville branch of a Footscray U.F.S. Medical Association and Dispensary, suspension for two months.

The notice indicated that this action is taken for the reason that two of the chemists concerned have been guilty of conduct which was a contravention of sub-section three of section 103 of the Act. This section prohibits an approved pharmaceutical chemist from permitting a person other than a medical practitioner or a pharmaceutical chemist to dispense a prescription except under direct supervision of a practitioner or pharmaceutical chemist.

In the other cases the reason was that the chemist had been guilty of conduct which was a contravention of the regulations made under the Act.

#### NEW CHAIRMAN OF JOURNAL BOARD

The Annual Meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company Ltd. was held in Melbourne on September 10, 1956, when the Annual Report and Accounts were duly adopted.

Mr. Norman C. Cossar, who has been a member of the Victorian Committee of Management since March, 1950, and Treasurer for the past three years, was elected Chairman of Directors for the year 1956-57.

Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, who had been Chairman for an unbroken period of ten years, since 1946, did not seek re-election, and he proposed Mr. Cossar for the office, at the same time wishing him the same satisfaction as he (Mr. Braithwaite) had derived from his work for the Journal.

Mr. Cossar is a partner in the firm of Henry Francis & Co. His father, Mr. D. A. F. Cossar, was for many years active in official pharmaceutical work, particularly as a member (and for a period, President) of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. A third generation of the family is now actively associated with the firm: Mr. Brian Cossar, son of Mr. Norman Cossar, commenced his apprenticeship this year.

Mr. Norman Cossar is also a Director of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

# SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. R. Clancy has transferred to N.S.W., and is working in Broken Hill.

Mr. A. R. Williams has joined the staff of Mr. R. C. Gray's pharmacy on Henley Beach road, Torrensville.

Miss B. Martin spent most of September assisting Mr. J. C. Rowe of Glenside.

Mr. R. Sweet has purchased the pharmacy on Marion road, Forbes, from Mr. E. C. Sauer.

J. & J. Bourne of Maitland have moved into new premises situated in Elizabeth street.

Mr. R. Burlinson visited Peterborough at the end of August, under engagement to Mr. R. Vietch.

Miss C. Teate is now managing Mr. E. C. Sauer's pharmacy in Plympton.

Mrs. Y. Phillips has opened a new pharmacy in Royston Park.

Miss P. Stanley has returned from overseas, but not yet started work again.

Mr. B. Middlemiss spent a few days of August with Mr. F. Butcher of Murray Bridge.

Mr. P. Drake has opened a new pharmacy in Kilkenney, after resigning his position with Birks-Chemists Ltd., Rundle street, Adelaide.

Mr. J. Jeffrey acted as locum for Mr. E. Hogben of Woodville during August. He also assisted Mr. R. Brougham of Mitcham.

Mr. D. Underwood has returned to Solomontown and re-opened his old pharmacy in that suburb of Port Pirie.

Mr. R. Rodda is now managing the pharmacy at Cummins on behalf of Messrs. Thomas & Justin of Port Lincoln.

Mr. W. Vivian visited Quorn for a fortnight at the end of August, to relieve Mr. H. B. Smith. He also relieved Mr. S. Head of Kadina during the month.

Mr. W. Bazely of Kimba; Mr. D. Jones of McLaren Vale and Mr. D. Trevelyan of Barmera have each engaged Mr. R. L. Jones as locum during recent weeks.

Mr. R. Spafford has acted as locum during the past two months, firstly for Mr. R. Butler of Hectorville, then Mr. O'Loan of Rugby, and finally to Mr. J. Physick of Hove.

Mr. R. T. Patterson has been appointed Acting General Manager of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. of Jones Place, and Mr. K. D. Johnson has similarly received the status of Acting Works Manager at Torrenside.

Mr. M. Bannister is reported to have resigned his post as manager for Mr. J. Wurm in Flinders street, to similarly manage a branch pharmacy in Christies Beach for Mr. R. Fitzgerald of Port Noarlunga.

Miss Y. Fricker is expected back in Adelaide late in October. In recent weeks she attended the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation meeting in Yugoslavia. Mr. R. Medlow also took part in these discussions.

Mr. J. Daly has closed his pharmacy in Christies Beach. He assisted Mr. C. Nicholas, of Eudunda, for a few days at the end of August. Miss D. Campbell assisted Mr. W. Sage, of Brighton, and Mr. C. Gibson,

during September, after spending the last week in August at Mosel's pharmacy in Torrensville.

Bob Chesny writes from London of working in Savory & Moore's pharmacy in Bond street, which was established in 1793, and provided the oil for anointing Queen Elizabeth II at her Coronation. The formula takes some three weeks of preparation, and is a closely guarded secret. This pharmacy (and its branches) are the only ones Bob has worked in which dispense tablets in bottles and not in card boxes. Bob tells of the unsatisfactory system of training students in the pharmacies after completing their academic studies, when viewed from any one of the three major aspects, namely, student, employer or member of the public. He has also visited and worked in Northern Ireland, although there is no shortage of pharmaceutical chemists in that Dominion.

Miss M. Evans, who is at present with Mr. R. Gwynne of Lochleys, is to go from there to Mr. J. Carnie of Port Lincoln and thence to Broken Hill to assist Mr. Jules de Brenni. Miss Evans will then transfer to Melbourne and undertake relieving work whilst she learns more of the Melbourne suburban area. She has an engagement to drive overseas visitors and Olympic Games officials from place to place during the four weeks of the festival. After the Games are over she will return home for a few days before embarking on the "Otranto" early in December for a European tour spread over two or three years. Her first call in London will be to see the son born on September 1 last to Mrs. Smith (nee Avis Chapman) of Houghton. There is still no news of the latter's return to Adelaide with her English husband.

## PHARMACY BOARD ELECTION

Mr. R. Gruenther, of Gonger street, Adelaide, has been appointed Returning Officer for the triennial elections of the Pharmacy Board of S.A., which will take place in December next.

The retiring Board of seven members is made up of Mr. K. S. Porter, of Albert Park (President); Mr. G. L. Burns, of the Pharmacy Department, Royal Adelaide Hospital (Treasurer); and Messrs. A. E. Bowey (Henley Beach); L. A. Craig (Blair Athol); D. C. Hill (Stirling West); E. F. Lipsham (Da Costa Park) and B. F. Mil-dren (Norwood).

## SYDNEY DOWNIE IN PRIZE-WINNING PLAY

Oscar Wilde's "period piece of power and dramatic force requiring skill and finesse" in interpretation—"A Florentine Tragedy"—won first place and the £100 prize donated by "The Advertiser" in the recent Adelaide Elsteddfod One-Act Play Festival.

The adjudicator considered the play extremely well cast and the four players were Meta McCaffrey (maid), Mary Robin (Bianca), Mark Anders (Guido) and as Simone, the merchant, Sydney Downie, Ph.C. Miss Thelma Baulderstone's production received high praise. One critic said of Sydney Downie's performance: "His portrayal is consistently malevolent and waspish—a fine concentrated spot of acting."

## POST-GRADUATE LECTURES

The second lecture of the 1956 series took place on the evening of September 5, when Professor G. M. Badger (Organic Chemistry) spoke to about 65 members of the Pharmaceutical Society in the University Staff Club Room.

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

The subject of potential cancer producing materials was presented by slides and appropriate commentary. (It may be possible to publish a summary in the Journal at a later date.)

At the conclusion, the President, Mr. A. A. Russell, thanked Professor Badger. He was well supported by Mr. K. S. Porter. The audience then provided a number of specific questions, and these were answered before supper was served.

### BIRTHS

Congratulations are extended to the following:—

**Clarke** (nee Sparrow).—On 30th August, at Calvary, to Mary and Graham—a son (David Graham).

**Taylor** (nee Maunder).—On September 7th, to Helen and Ray, at Henley Private Hospital—a son (Christopher John).

**Sympathy** is extended to Mr. Cecil David Nicholas, of Eudunda, on the loss of his wife, whose death occurred on August 24.

**Wedding**.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gerrard, of Norwood, have sent out invitations to the wedding of Nancy Joy with Ian Frederick Angus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch MacLeod, of Largs Bay, in Malvern Methodist Church, at 6 p.m. on October 4. Miss Gerrard's wedding reception will be held in Tower House, Beaumont.

### NEW COUNCIL MEMBER

**Brenton Graham Wandke**, who was co-opted under the rules of the Pharmaceutical Society at the September meeting of the Council, takes the place of Mr. John Duncan, of Gawler. The latter's family responsibilities and distance from Adelaide, rendered it impractical for him to continue as a councillor and office-bearer.

Mr. Wandke completed his secondary education at Prince Alfred College and became apprenticed to Mr. E. V. Lawton, of Birks-Chemists Ltd., of Rundle street, Adelaide.

During his academic years Mr. Wandke took a prominent part in student activities, being yearly representative in his first and fourth years, and also Vice-President of the University of Adelaide Pharmaceutical Students' Association.

After qualification he undertook relieving duties, during which time he spent some months with Messrs. Porter and Penhall of Albert Park.

Late in 1955 he opened his own pharmacy in a group of new shops on Sweetman's road, Edwardstown, and last month celebrated his wedding to Miss Wilma Fowler. They are now living in Somerton.

### WARNER'S CENTENARY CELEBRATION IN ADELAIDE

To commemorate the Centenary Year of William R. Warner and Co., the Australian Managing Director, Mr. William B. Howard, invited a most representative

gathering to the South Australian Hotel to a buffet tea in the "Blue Room" on the evening of August 14.

Mr. W. B. Howard's personality, and the detailed arrangements, assured the evening's outstanding success.

Mr. Walter C. Cotterell thanked Mr. Howard for a most enjoyable evening and congratulated William R. Warner & Co. on their Centenary.

Those present were justly proud of the sincerity and ability with which Mr. Cotterell expressed their sentiments.

In reply, Mr. Howard acknowledged the thanks and asked permission to read a copy of the speech made by Mr. Elmer H. Bobst on the occasion of the Centenary Dinner of William R. Warner at the Apothecaries Hall on June 5, 1956. [This speech is published in the "Trade Notes" section of the current issue.—Ed.]

### PHARMACY BOARD

#### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on August 15, at 7.30 p.m.

**Present**.—Mr. K. S. Porter (in the chair), Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, G. L. Burns, D. C. Hill, B. F. Mildren, A. E. Bowey, L. A. Craig and the Registrar.

Apology from Mr. C. A. Edwards, Assistant to the Registrar, indisposed.

**Correspondence**.—Two letters to and one from Pharmacy Board of New South Wales re copies of Poisons Act and Regulations. It was resolved that a letter be forwarded to the F.P.S.G.A. (N.S.W. Branch), requesting that this Board be supplied with a Poisons Guide Book when such is available. It was further resolved that Mr. Bowey's report be deferred until next meeting.

Letter to and from Department of Public Health, enclosing copy of the initial draft of Regulations regarding Therapeutic Substances, and acknowledging. The President submitted a report which he had received from Mr. Lipsham, and it was resolved that a copy of such report should be sent to all members of the Board when forwarding the minutes of this meeting. The draft regulations as submitted by the Department of Public Health are to be passed on to each member of the Board for consideration.

Report of the Victorian Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel. It was resolved that further consideration of this matter be deferred to the next meeting.

Three letters were received from persons making inquiries about entrance to the pharmacy course and the undertaking of apprenticeship, two being outside the Commonwealth.

**Special Reports**.—Six special cases were considered on receipt of legal opinion from the Board solicitors. A prosecution launched in one case had been successful, and the other cases were being further reviewed.

**P.A.A. Conference**.—Consideration of report in June "A.J.P." It was resolved that further consideration be deferred until next meeting.

**Partnerships**.—Copies of extracts from a recent judgment in the local court had been circulated to members of the Board. After discussion, further consideration was deferred until the next meeting.

**Business Names**.—Correspondence was tabled regarding use of a business name.

**Inspector's Reports**.—The matters concerned had been satisfactorily finalised. Further instruction for current inspection was authorised to be given to the inspector.

**Finance**.—Statement for the month of July was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £15/8/10 were passed for payment.

**Name Removed from Register**.—Mr. E. Hoile (died 12/7/56).

**Practising Certificates**.—Certificates of Identity had been forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on behalf of Miss G. P. Montgomery and Mr.



Mr. Brenton Wandke



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

R. H. Brice, and to the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales for Mr. J. V. Guthrie.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain forwarded certified photograph of Miss M. Lester.

**Relievers.**—Miss M. D. Campbell to Mr. H. G. Collyer, to Mr. E. C. Sauer, Morphettville, and Mr. R. H. Grist; Mr. R. N. Spafford to Mr. E. C. Sauer, Forbes, and to Mr. D. B. Goscombe; Mrs. F. P. Hayter to Mr. R. Cheek; Mrs. C. E. Wilkins to Mr. H. D. Cheek, to Mr. J. W. Stain, and to Saunders & Walker; Mr. O. R. Johnson to Mr. J. C. Freeman, Hindley street; Miss B. S. Martin to Mr. R. W. Phillips; Mr. O. R. Johnson to Mr. H. E. Martin; and Mrs. K. V. Read to Mr. R. E. Cavanagh.

Letter from Mr. M. J. Palk, advising assisting A. E. Michaels & Son, Pt. Adelaide.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on September 4, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. A. A. Russell (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, J. R. Pickering, K. D. Johnson, Miss Z. M. Walsh, and the Assistant to the Secretary.

**Casual Vacancy.**—A letter was received from Mr. J. D. Duncan, tendering his resignation as a member of the Council due to the time taken in travelling from Gawler, and added family responsibilities. Members expressed regret that Mr. Duncan had found it necessary to take this step, but realised that travelling from such a distance to attend meetings caused hardship, particularly in view of his family responsibilities. It was resolved that Mr. Duncan's resignation be accepted with considerable regret in the circumstances, and that he be advised accordingly and thanked for his service on the Council.

The President then called for nominations to fill the casual vacancy thus caused. In nominating Mr. Brenton Wandke, Mr. Lipsham pointed out that his nominee had submitted himself to public election in June last and had signified that he would be willing to take the casual vacancy to the end of the term in June, 1957. There being no other nomination Mr. Wandke was elected a member of the Council for the period ending June 30, 1957.

**Appointment of Honorary Treasurer.**—As the position of Honorary Treasurer had become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Duncan it was necessary to elect that office-bearer for the remainder of the current period. The President nominated Mr. E. F. Lipsham from the Chair and there being no other nomination it was resolved that Mr. Lipsham be appointed Honorary Treasurer for the period ending June 30, 1957. Mr. Lipsham thanked members for the confidence shown and stated that he would carry on with the financial work entailed for the period mentioned, but thought that in the best interests of the Society he should not submit himself for re-election as Honorary Treasurer after the next general election of the Council for 1957-8.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence received and acknowledged.

From Mr. K. G. Attiwill, forwarding copy of Current Affairs Bulletin entitled "A G.P. Looks at Medicine," and asking for the views of the Council on his proposal to ask the publisher to devote an article to pharmacy in the near future. Resolved that Mr. Attiwill be advised that the Council was in favour of the suggestion.

From Mr. D. Ardill and Mr. T. J. Sawyer, acknowledging expressions of sympathy.

## PHARMACY BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Triennial Election of Seven Members

I give notice that it is my intention to proceed on Monday, 10th day of December, 1956, to hold an Election of Seven Members of the above Board.

Nominations on the prescribed form are to be lodged or delivered by post by four o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, 12th November, 1956, at the office of the Registrar, Alexandra Chambers, 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, where (in the event of an election being held) voting papers are to be transmitted or left on or before 1 p.m. on 10th December, 1956.

Adelaide,  
18th September, 1956.

R. J. GUENTHER,  
Returning Officer.

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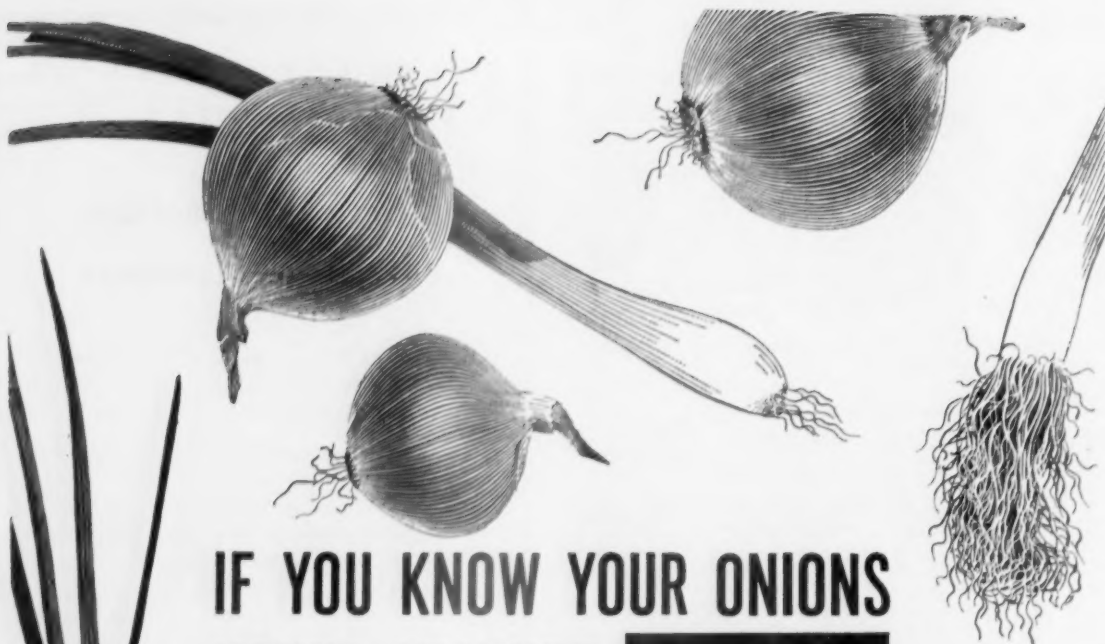
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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

To Mrs. L. J. Maloney, extending congratulations on recent election as Federal President of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists.

From British Medical Association re recent alleged errors in dispensing by pharmaceutical chemists which had been brought before its notice. Letter to F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch), forwarding copy of letter from B.M.A. After discussion members agreed that the form of the letter followed similar communications in the past in that no specific charges were made, but rather a general denunciation. Some members of the B.M.A. did not help for accurate dispensing because of illegible handwriting on prescriptions. It was then resolved that a reply be forwarded to the Secretary, British Medical Association, couched in suitable terms, and stating that the matter could be more properly handled if first referred to the B.M.A. Liaison Committee Members.

**Floods—River Murray.**—The Assistant Secretary reported that at the direction of the President he had telephoned three members at Renmark, one at Berri, and one at Mannum, seeking information on the effect of the floods on them personally. The result had shown that at Renmark the men concerned felt that they had won the battle, but that there had been considerable financial loss to each. At Berri the loss would not be so great. At Mannum there was no danger of the flood affecting Mr. Bahnisch or his family. The five members contacted had expressed their appreciation verbally of the telephone calls, and in one case there was a request that they could be best aided by contributions from members to the Lord Mayor's Appeal. A letter had been received from Mr. R. G. Wheeler thanking the Council for their action in telephoning.

It was resolved that a letter be forwarded to the five members concerned, advising them that interested members had been advised immediately on contacting officers that they could best help by contributing to the Lord Mayor's Fund for Relief during its currency and any specific aid that might be necessary would be considered at a later date on request.

Circular letter from the Lord Mayor, regarding Flood Relief Appeal. The letter was received and the Assistant Secretary was directed to advise in reply that the constitution of the Society did not permit a block donation, but that members interested had been advised to contribute as individuals to his fund.

**Parking Problems.**—Mr. J. R. Pickering stated that he had telephoned the office, asking if some move could be made to provide for members conducting business from motor vehicles with warehouses in the city. It was resolved that a letter be forwarded to the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch), suggesting that they contact Mr. W. Spencer, asking if he will move with the City Council along the lines suggested by Mr. Pickering as the matter was considered outside the scope of active approach by the Council.

**Civil Defence — Participation of Pharmaceutical Chemists.**—Letter to State Minister of Health, asking that the Council be advised whether a school of Civil Defence is likely to be established in the near future. Consideration deferred pending reply.

Copy of letter from the Premier's Department, Melbourne, to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, was received.

**Proposed Pamphlet Illustrating Poisons Danger.**—Letter from the Department of Public Health, asking for comments on a typed draft of the pamphlet and asking if members would co-operate in its distribution to their customers. The Assistant Secretary reported that a similar letter had been forwarded by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria to the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, regarding Commonwealth-wide action. That letter would be considered at the next meeting of the Board. In the meantime the President of that body had had an opportunity of considering the draft and

would make a report at that meeting. The letter from the Victorian Board had stated that the circulation of the pamphlet would be sponsored by manufacturing pharmaceutical firms in conjunction with the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild. It was resolved that a reply be forwarded to the Department of Public Health setting out these facts and also giving comments as submitted in a report by Mr. Lipsham.

**Students.**—Mr. E. F. Lipsham reported as follows on the subjects stated:—

**Guide to Practical Pharmacy.**—Progress was being made with the publishing of the guide. He produced samples of the cover proposed and stated that he had spoken to the University authorities in the matter. A further submission would be made to the Council at a later date.

In conjunction with the Assistant Secretary he had drafted an alteration in the system which had operated for many years of taking lecture entries early in the year. He submitted a draft plan under which entries would be commenced prior to the end of 1956.

**Bacteriology.**—The practical sets used had been returned by students and it was proposed that a small charge be made for hire.

**Pharmacy Organisation.**—Mr. S. W. Fewell, of the Commonwealth Health Department, had been approached to deliver two lectures in this subject under the heading of "Social Security."

**Practical Elementary Pharmacy Session 10.**—Mr. Lipsham had received a report on arithmetical calculations from Mr. Penhall, but there was not time at this stage to discuss the matter fully, although he wished to do so. Mr. Penhall being absent, the matter was deferred.

A letter had been received from a Chinese resident of Hong Kong, who contemplated applying for admission to the course in 1956, and a copy of the reply from the Registrar of the University to him, which had been forwarded to the Pharmacy Board, was tabled as a matter of interest.

Letter to Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., expressing appreciation of Council for repeated gesture in providing prizes.

Letter to Mr. O. H. Walter, acknowledging report of the subject matter of lectures carried out in Commercial Pharmacy, and noting resignation, which was duly accepted.

Letter to Mr. D. F. Moriarty, thanking him for box of drugs.

Letter to N.U.P.S.A., advising combined Pharmacy/Medicine Commonwealth Scholarship not considered necessary in South Australia.

**Advisory Committee.**—The President reported on one case which had been brought before the Committee and which now appeared to be satisfactorily settled.

Three other cases had been reported and two had been dealt with by the Assistant Secretary and there was a possibility of satisfactory results in both.

There was a further case, however, which had been reported, and the Committee had met on September 3 and the parties concerned had discussed the matter openly thereat. The outcome of the consultation was not known at this stage.

**Pharmaceutico-Medical Liaison Committee.**—Letter from the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch), forwarding letter from a member complaining that a medico had infringed pharmaceutical rights in selling an ointment. It was resolved that this matter be reported to the Secretary of the B.M.A. and a copy of the complainant's letter forwarded therewith.

**Post-Graduate Talks.**—Copy of circular to members re Second Post-Graduate Talk on September 5, by Professor G. M. Badger was tabled.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Letter to and from Dr. C. G. Stephens, regarding title of talk to be given on October 9.

Letter from Mr. W. T. Taylor, asking for copy of address. It was resolved that the Convenor, Mr. D. F. J. Penhall, be asked to collate the subject matter in the 1956 series of talks with a view to publication in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" and that Mr. Taylor be advised accordingly.

**A.N.Z.A.A.S.**—Letters to and from Hon. Secretary A.N.Z.A.A.S., advising name of Mr. R. A. Anderson as delegate.

**Annual Meeting.**—Letter to Shell Co., expressing appreciation of hire of theatre.

**Half-yearly Meeting.**—It was resolved that the half-meeting be held on February 26, 1957, and that the Shell Theatre be booked for that purpose.

**Finance.**—Statement for the month of August was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £892/2/- were passed for payment.

**Conference Fund.**—Letter to F.P.S.G.A., expressing desire for meeting of official bodies on funds to be raised, etc., and preliminary arrangements to be made.

**Dinner Dance.**—The Convenor, Mr. Penhall, being absent, the President advised that this function had been abandoned due to cost, but he understood that some move was being made for a possible alternative meeting.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on September 10, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—The President (Mr. H. G. Collyer), Messrs. E. Lloyd Miller, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, V. L. Mitchell, R. R. Patrick, A. A. Russell, A. G. Lean, Walter C. Cotterell and the Secretary.

**Committee Appointments.**—The following Committees were appointed:—

1. **Federal Delegates.**—Messrs. Walter C. Cotterell as Delegate and Mr. H. G. Collyer as Second Delegate.

2. **Liaison Committee.**—The President, Vice-President and Mr. V. L. Mitchell.

3. **Advisory Committee.**—Any two members of the Committee, one being a Member of the Executive.

4. **Sub-Committee to meet Pharmaceutical Society re Lectures and Studies.**—No Sub-Committee to be appointed.

5. **Pharma-Medico Committee.**—Mr. H. G. Collyer and Mr. V. L. Mitchell, with power to co-opt any other Member of the Committee.

6. **Wages Committee.**—Rest for action by full Committee.

7. **Pricing Officer.**—Mr. G. K. F. Scott.

8. **Pricing, Trade and Commerce Committee.**—Messrs. G. K. F. Scott, A. C. Holloway, R. R. Patrick and A. G. Lean.

9. **Trustees.**—Messrs. J. White, F. Moore and Walter C. Cotterell.

**Dispensing Fees.**—Messrs. Cotterell and Russell gave a full report of their activities, which was greatly appreciated by all Members.

Resolved that the Secretary send to all Guild Members a copy of the times for dispensing of the various classes of dispensing.

Resolved the costs incurred by Messrs. Cotterell and Russell be the responsibility of the Guild.

Mr. Russell desired that the help received from our members since the Annual Meeting be recorded in the Minutes.

**Remits to Federal Council.**—Resolved that remits submitted to the Federal Council by the Secretary be approved.

**Price Lists.**—Letter re costs of Victorian Guild Price Lists. Secretary's letter cancelling further supplies was approved.

**Lord Mayor's Appeal.**—Secretary to apply for copies of the appeal to send to all members.

**Savings Bank.**—Secretary to apply to members for the number of transactions they have with the Savings Bank for a period of six months.

**Perminde.**—Pricing Officer to supply a letter to send to all members re Pricing. Notify Perminde that the offer in letter 21/8/56 be accepted.

**Upper Murray Members.**—Communication received with approval from all members concerned. Suggest that all members support the Lord Mayor's Fund.

**F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.**—Reply and suggest we look forward to the company implementing its policy.

**Pharmaceutical Association.**—Resolved that the Liaison Committee be appointed to confer with the Pharmaceutical Society in respect to the next Conference to be held in Adelaide.

**Amalgamated Laboratories.**—Secretary to obtain details of scheme involved.

**Medical Benefits Scheme.**—Secretary to consult Government Actuary re information required.

**Heinz Ltd.**—S.A. Delegates to see Mr. Ross on this matter.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs D. R. Penney, Elizabeth North; R. L. Sweet, Forbes; and D. R. Drake, Croydon Park.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Cotterell) gave a report re Mildura Hospital Fund. Most other matters he had to bring forward had already been read and dealt with.

**Pricing Officer's Report.**—The Pricing Officer (Mr. G. K. F. Scott) gave a resume on the various price alterations.

Mr. Scott to supply week price alterations so that the Secretary can send them to members until the Federal Office new price list comes into operation.

**Financial.**—The financial statement to 31/8/56 was presented and approved, and accounts amounting to £147/6/6 were passed for payment.

**Trade and Commerce.**—Mr. Patrick gave a resume of matters brought up at the Trade and Commerce meeting:—Camera repairs; Pfeiffer Scholarship; Process of calculating points on Guild Competitions; Gilseal Rusks; Elastoplast; Christmas Promotion Plan; Gilseal Labels. Lines advertised in "Family Circle."

**Labels.**—Secretary to write W.A. Branch to send us a complete set of their labels.

It was suggested that this Branch supports the idea of changing over to the coloured labels as and when the present labels run out.

The Secretary was instructed to ascertain from Southern Drug the amount of labels they have in stock.

Bengers Food have date of manufacture and should have date of expiry—endeavour to make enquiries re same.

**Tax Cards.**—Secretary to obtain from Victorian Branch a copy of the cards they use as tax cards, and also the card relative to poisons for use in shops.





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# WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

**Birth.**—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hutcheson, of Leonora, on the birth of a son.

We offer our sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Lewis, whose baby died suddenly on August 21.

**Mr. M. C. Hawke**, who returned last month from his trip to England, has been relieving Mr. L. F. Rowe, of Claremont.

**Mrs. S. M. Mery** (nee Hamon), a recent arrival from Victoria, has been relieving at the pharmacies of Miss P. Siggs and Mr. B. B. Caldwell.

**Mrs. R. Doherty** has sold her pharmacy at Rockingham to Mr. G. F. Foley, who was recently registered in this State from Victoria.

**Mr. N. B. Drummond**, of Gnowangerup, left on September 14, per "Manoora," for the round trip to Sydney. Miss A. Elsworth and Mrs. G. Lucraft acted as locums during his absence.

**Mr. F. Ryan**, recently of Darwin, has taken over the pharmacy at Gt. Eastern Highway, Rivervale, from Mr. Ian Sinclair, who has opened a pharmacy at Murray street, Perth.

**Dr. R. L. Leedman** gave an extremely interesting lecture on Peptic Ulcers at the August meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society. There was a large attendance and many questions were answered by the doctor at the close of the address.

**Chemists on holidays** last month included: Messrs. G. H. Lappin of South Perth (Mr. S. T. Hughes relieving), L. G. Jones of East Fremantle (Mrs. G. Lucraft relieving), T. F. Berrigan of Pemberton (Mr. R. Boylen relieving) and Mrs. K. R. Baird of Willagee (Mr. G. H. Cohen relieving).

## WEDDINGS

During the past few weeks, four young West Australian chemists have entered into the bonds of matrimony, and we offer them our congratulations and best wishes.

**Bruce Maywood**, son of Les Maywood, poisons inspector, was married on August 25, the guests including four of his fellow graduates, John Green (best man), Neville Crump, Bob Robinson and Kevin Chatfield. John Green also acted as locum at the Hamilton Hill pharmacy during Bruce's absence.

September 8 saw the weddings of **Brian Street** at Wesley Church, Perth; **Trevor Nicholas** at Scarborough Methodist Church and **Brian Gjakun**. Mr. P. H. Grummet acted as locum for Brian Street; Mrs. G. Lucraft for Trevor Nicholas, and Mr. G. Sherry for Brian Gjakun.

## RUMBLES LTD.

The usual illustrated Annual Report and Balance Sheet of Rumbles Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1956, was circulated to shareholders on August 1.

The services available from the Company to its shareholder customers are again highlighted in the report. The dividends on Ordinary Shares remain at 10 per cent. per annum, and on the new Cumulative Preference Shares at the specified rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

At the Annual General Meeting of shareholders held at the offices of the Company on August 21, Mr. L. A. Beckwith was elected to the Directorate.

## THE GUILD

S.B.C.  
Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on September 11, at 7.30 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. G. D. T. Allan (Chair), A. J. Healy, G. H. Dallimore, W. G. Lewis, R. D. Edinger, S. J. Wilson, R. W. Dalby, R. I. Cohen, J. V. Hands, and members as per attendance sheet.

**Heinz Baby Foods.**—A reply had been received from the Federal Merchandising Service advising us that H. J. Heinz Co. Pty. Ltd. cannot accede to our request to have Heinz Baby Foods placed on the P.A.T.A. Resolved that the President and Secretary confer with the Grocers' Association and report to the next meeting.

**Wages Award.**—The Secretary laid before the Committee the formulae under which an appeal to the Court could be made for an increase in the skill margin allowed to chemists, none of which would be satisfactory. Resolved that no further action be taken for the time being.

**Permindex.**—The Secretary to write to Federal Office for advice.

**C.A.B. Magazine.**—Magazine and letter given to Mr. Edinger for reference to Fremantle zone for report and suggestions.

**Hospital Dispensing.**—Resolved that a special meeting of the S.B.C. be held on September 25, at 7.30 p.m., to discuss Hospital Dispensing and Federal Agenda for Annual Guild Conference.

**Resignation.**—Resolved that the resignation of Mr. W. T. Harrison as a member of the S.B.C. be accepted with regret, and an appreciation of his services be recorded.

**Golf Trophies.**—Resolved that the Guild donate the trophies for Best Wholesale Pair at the Annual Chemists' Golf Day.

**New Member Elected.**—Mr. Francis Ryan, 30 Great Eastern Highway, Rivervale.

**Trade and Commerce Report.**—Mr. S. J. Wilson, Chairman of the T. & G. Committee, tabled a very full and interesting report of the recent conference that he attended in Melbourne.

He felt that he had gained a lot of useful experience from the trip, for he had gathered a large amount of background knowledge which had given him a broader appreciation of Guild affairs. The Conference had been well conducted under the guidance of Mr. G. Copeland, who did an excellent job as Chairman. He was greatly impressed by the sincerity of Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson in the manner in which they handle Federal Merchandising.

The salient features of his report were:

The discussion which took place re the mileage factor of the chemist only policy. The trend of the sales of Dentifrices in Australia, and its relation to pharmacy. The definition of the powers of the Trade and Commerce Committee, Hospital Benefits commissions paid to chemists, and the policies governing the sales of Smoothex and Elastoplast.

The President, ably supported by Mr. Dalby, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson for his very fine report. Carried with acclamation.

**Pricing Report.**—The position as regards 8 oz. dispensing bottles was at the moment acute, and it was recommended that the matter be investigated and, if necessary, brought before the notice of the Dept. of Public Health.

(Continued on Page 1090.)

# TASMANIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Welcome home to Miss Mary Wallace and Miss Elizabeth Davies after their wonderful tropical holiday on Magnetic Island. How we envy them their summer tan!

Among other lucky ones to be on holiday or who will be going at the time of writing are Mr. John Holder, of Moonah; Mr. Makin, of Oatlands, and Mr. Widdowson, of Kingston Beach.

Miss Margaret Tribolet has taken charge of the pharmacy at Warrane for her firm since Mr. Don Stuart returned to Melbourne.

**Wedding.**—Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Brian Perriman on their recent marriage. The bride is better known to us as Margaret Harris.

We are pleased to have our Registrar, Mr. Des. Tapping, back again after his hurried trip to the Mainland, and we would like to convey to him our best wishes for his son's return to health.

Miss Marjorie Andrews will be returning to Tasmania from Suva via Cairns and Brisbane during October.

**Pharmacy Ball.**—The last general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania gave consideration to the holding of a Pharmacy Ball. The meeting resolved that the question be deferred until early in 1957.

**Northern Apprentices.**—A circular has been distributed concerning positions in Hobart for Northern apprentices. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania had appealed to members in Hobart for their co-operation.

**Antibiotics and Chemotherapy.**—Dr. J. Cannon gave a most interesting talk on Antibiotics and Chemotherapy at the last general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, to which he was welcomed by the President (Mr. E. H. Shield). In the course of his address, Dr. Cannon introduced some of his personal experiences at the Melbourne Children's Hospital. The President thanked Dr. Cannon for his lecture, and members then adjourned for supper, served by the ladies.

### MR. LOUIS ABRA'S FINE RECORD

Mr. Louis Abra celebrated his 72nd year in pharmacy at Launceston on August 18.

In a note which was published in the Hobart "Mercury" on that date, some details concerning Mr. Abra's career were published.

He was apprenticed to a pharmaceutical chemist in Launceston when 14 years of age, and earned a half crown a week.

When he was 19 he received his certificate from the Court of Medical Examiners, Hobart Town. That was in 1889. He established his own business in Launceston 48 years ago.

In an interview, Mr. Abra said pharmacy today was much altered. Years ago chemists had to spread plasters on a sheepskin, but now plaster spreading was a lost art. There was no pharmacy or poisons act in Tasmania when Mr. Abra began working.

"The old hands came in and asked for 1/- worth. You did not have to ask them what they wanted," he said. "The assistant just cut off a piece of chewing opium."

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council  
Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on September 10, at 6.15 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. H. Shield (Chairman), Miss M. E. Purdon, Messrs. A. P. Brammall, K. H. Jenkins, B. J. Shirrefs, L. J. McLeod, C. A. Robertson and the Secretary.

**Visit by Mr. N. C. Manning.**—Mr. Shield reported that Mr. Robertson had interviewed Mr. N. C. Manning, and he was willing to come to Tasmania to lecture on the A.P.F.

The Wholesale House of Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. had offered to pay expenses up to £30 towards the cost of this visit. Members expressed appreciation for this generous offer, and the Secretary was instructed to thank the company for its assistance.

The itinerary for Mr. Manning's visit was discussed, and the confirmation of this was left for the Secretary to communicate with Mr. Manning. On approval of the details a circular would be sent to each member and apprentice.

Mr. B. J. Shirrefs undertook to make arrangements for the use of a lecture room at the Technical College.

**Civil Defence.**—Correspondence between the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and the Director of Civil Defence was received from Mr. Kent.

The Association had offered the co-operation of pharmacy in the organisation of Civil Defence, and the Director of Civil Defence expressed appreciation for this offer, and suggested that each State Society communicate with the local State Health Department to see that personnel were nominated for a course at the Civil Defence School.

The meeting decided that a letter in similar terms should be forwarded to the State Director General of Medical Services.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

## THE GUILD

Annual  
Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at Campbell Town, on Sunday, August 26, 1956, at 11 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. G. M. Fleming (President), Mrs. E. A. Ross, Misses E. M. Hurst, M. Williams, N. L. Gibson, Mr. F. N. Lee (President, Victorian State Branch), Messrs. C. P. Roots, G. S. Copeland, C. O. Holmes, F. A. Woodroffe, W. G. Webb, A. Fennell, A. G. Crane, J. J. Kaufman, E. H. Shield, B. W. Browne, J. H. Gould, C. A. Robertson, L. W. Palfreyman, G. A. Calver and D. R. Crisp.

**Welcome.**—The President extended a welcome to Mr. F. N. Lee, who had flown from Melbourne especially to address the meeting.

**Message of Sympathy.**—The President reported that Mr. D. W. Tapping (State Secretary) was unable to be present on account of the illness of his son. It was unanimously decided that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mr. Tapping.

In Mr. Tapping's absence, Mr. D. R. Crisp was appointed to take the minutes of the meeting.

**Annual Report.**—The annual report having been circulated, was taken as read, and Mr. Fleming, in moving its adoption, referred to the visits of the Merchant



## TASMANIA—Continued

dising Manager, Mr. R. G. Ross, and the Director of Public Relations, Mr. K. G. Attiwill, and expressed his appreciation of the assistance they had rendered.

He expressed satisfaction at the excellent results the State had achieved in support of the Parke-Davis month and the Akta-Vite month, and urged members to continue their efforts.

He expressed his appreciation of the work of Tasmania's representatives on the Federal Council (Messrs. Crisp and Copeland) and thanked Mr. A. G. Gould for his splendid work as sub-editor of the "Gilseal News."

Mr. G. A. Calver, in seconding the motion of adoption, congratulated the State Branch Committee for a year of achievement, and thanked Mr. Fleming for his leadership.

In speaking to the report, Mr. Bevan Browne referred to the good progress of "Family Circle," and urged members to maintain their interest in this venture.

Miss Williams asked that some arrangement be made so that each month's quota arrived before the beginning of that month.

Mr. Crane suggested that a poster for window display should be included with each issue.

The report was adopted unanimously.

**Financial Statement.**—The financial statements having been circulated, were taken as read.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. A. Gould, in moving the adoption of the financial statements, explained that the year's deficit was due to an account outstanding from the previous year, but not charged until September, 1955.

The motion was formally seconded by Mr. Bevan Browne, and carried unanimously.

**State Branch Committee.**—The returning officer (Mr. A. Fennell) reported on the result of the ballot for the election of four members of the Southern District to the State Branch Committee. Voting being:

A. G. Gould	50
K. H. Jenkins	48
L. W. Palfreyman	46
C. B. Dillon	32
E. H. Shield	32
W. G. Webb	28

The President declared elected Messrs. A. G. Gould, K. H. Jenkins and L. W. Palfreyman, and stated that a new ballot would be conducted between Messrs. C. B. Dillon and E. H. Shield, for the fourth seat in the Southern District.

Messrs. F. H. Cartledge, Bevan Browne and G. A. Calver were declared elected unopposed to represent the Northern District.

**General Business.**—Various matters were discussed under this heading, including Dispensing of Ethicals, Virax Products, the new "over the counter" Patents List and "Chemist Only" months.

The meeting adjourned for lunch at 12.35 p.m. and resumed at 2 p.m.

**Mr. Lee's Address.**—Mr. F. N. Lee then addressed the meeting and held the attention of members for an hour whilst he spoke on the pending appointment of a full-time Federal Pricing Officer and the duties he would perform.

He then gave a detailed account of the production and setting up of the new Patents List, and followed with a full explanation of the formula which is used to compute the Dispensing Tariff.

In speaking of Chemist Only contracts, Mr. Lee explained that they were arranged as part of the Guild's policy of self-preservation, and urged members to keep the Chemist Only lines on display and to support their sale actively. He stated that the new departure of certain manufacturers in marketing new lines was an unwise one.

## A Message to TASMANIAN CHEMISTS

Only fifteen chemists in Tasmania have covered themselves through P.D.L. against the possibility of a claim arising from an error in dispensing.

This is a hazard we all hope to go through our professional career without having to face; but provision against the financial risks can be effected through P.D.L. at moderate cost.

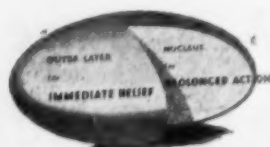
May I commend to my fellow chemists in Tasmania who are not P.D.L. members a communication they will receive shortly from the P.D.L. General Secretary (Mr. T. G. Allen).

E. W. BRAITHWAITE,  
Chairman of Directors.

## PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

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Melbourne.

## A NEW TWO-PHASE ASTHMA THERAPY



### with ISO-BRONCHISAN Double Action Tablets

Composition: Isoprenaline Sulphate, Ephedrine Hydrochlor., Theophylline.

#### Directions:

1. At the first signs of an asthmatic attack place one tablet under the tongue and leave it there for exactly one minute.
2. At the end of a minute swallow the rest of the tablet with a small drink of water.

The therapeutic contents are carefully balanced so that the long acting nucleus takes over from the outer layer of Isoprenaline Sulphate as this passes its peak.

Available from all leading wholesalers in packs of 20 and 100 tablets.

Manufactured by Siltan Ltd., Hatfield, Herts, England.  
Literature and Samples from Australasian Representative,

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## ANGLO-SWISS

### Ethicals:

<b>DOXEPRIN</b>	Tablets, 40's, 100's, 500's. Elixir, 4 fl. oz., 16 fl. oz. Ampoules, Boxes of 6 x 1 cc.
<b>DECAVIT</b>	10 Vitamin Tablets, 25's, 100's.
<b>QUINIDOX</b>	Tablets, 20's, 100's, 500's.
<b>ENDOX 1, 2, 3</b>	Tablets, 60's, 240's, 500's.
<b>S.D. SAN</b>	Liquid, 15 cc., 50 cc.
<b>MEPHOBARBITAL</b>	Tablets, gr., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., 1 and gr. 3. 100's, 500's.
<b>NEURALGINE</b>	Tablets, 12's, 50's.
<b>PROFUNDOL</b>	Capsules. Vials of 10 and 25. Bottles of 100.

They are actively detailed to the Medical Profession and regularly prescribed. Literature and Price Lists available from:

### ANGLO-SWISS DRUG CO. PTY. LTD.

92 Pitt Street, SYDNEY. Tel. BW 1438

## TASMANIA—Continued

Mr. Lee also referred to the dispensing fees for N.H.S. and Repatriation work, and expressed strong dissatisfaction.

The arrangements for insurance made by the Victorian Branch for the service of its members were also explained by Mr. Lee.

Mr. C. O. Holmes moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lee. Miss Williams supported Mr. Holmes, and the vote was carried with acclamation.

**Insurance.**—It was moved by Mr. Copeland and seconded by Miss Williams, that the State Branch Committee at its next meeting discuss an insurance scheme similar to the Victorian insurance cover.

**Dispensing Fees.**—It was moved by Mr. Copeland, seconded by Mr. Crisp, that subject to the approval of the State Branch Committee, the following remit be forwarded for discussion at the next Federal Council meeting.

"Federal Council take strong measures to have P.M.S. and P.B. fees reviewed with a view to having them brought realistically into line with modern costs. (Either increased dispensing fees or removal of discount, or both)."

**Trade and Commerce.**—Mr. C. A. Robertson gave a brief report on the recent Trade and Commerce Conference.

The President thanked members for their attendance and declared the meeting closed at 3.20 p.m.

## DRENCHING NEED NOT BE HARD WORK

Nearly every woolgrower has to drench sheep, and with wet seasons and heavier stocking, he has to do it more often. Drenching can sometimes be hard and tiring work, but with a little planning and fore-thought it can be made comparatively easy, states Mr. D. H. Fitzpatrick, the Department of Agriculture veterinary officer of Warrnambool.

A difficulty often encountered is the drenching race itself. Almost invariably it is much too wide and the owner has great trouble with sheep dodging past. The race should be narrow enough to permit control of the sheep with a free hand and the owner's knees. A commencement should be made at the race exit, allowing treated sheep to run into a holding pen, and working along the line.

Drenching guns of a variety of types are in fairly common usage. Automatic guns, diaphragm injectors and oesophageal tube types are now available. The latter two are particularly useful in preventing staining of wool from phenothiazine drenches.

The best way to drench a sheep is to place the free hand over the muzzle and part the lips with the finger and thumb. At the same time, the sheep's head should be raised so that the nose and eyes are on the same horizontal plane. The mouth-piece of the gun or funnel should be inserted into the sheep's mouth just in front of the cheek teeth, and the liquid released gently into the animals mouth. The diaphragm injector is designed so that this action presses the mouthpiece on the back of the tongue and starts a swallowing process. The oesophageal tube, of course, is passed right down the gullet and there is no swallowing.

When drenching, care should be taken to ensure that the mouth-piece is not pressed against the back of the throat or tightly against the sheep's tongue. This will make it difficult for the animal to swallow and can cause damage. If a sheep is reluctant to swallow, the tongue and upper mouth should be moved with fingers. This will make the animal gulp down the drenching fluid. A sheep that is not standing naturally or one that is struggling, should not be drenched. It is better to use a little patience than lose a sheep through inhalation pneumonia.—From "News Bulletin" of the Department of Agriculture (Victoria).

IN THE TOPICAL TREATMENT OF

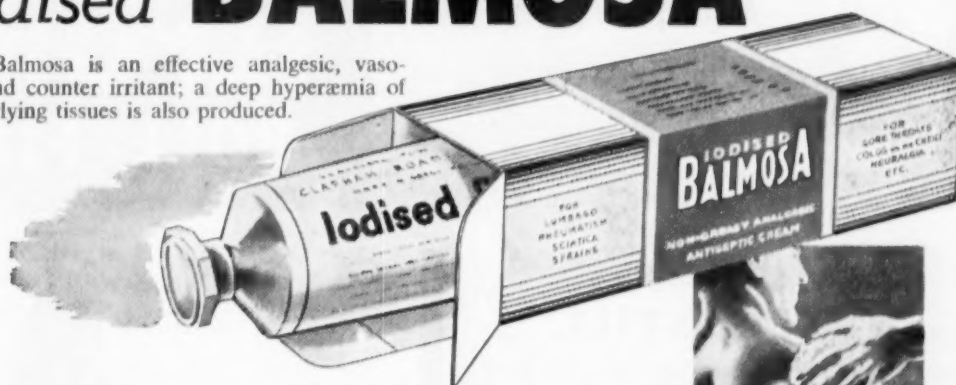
# Rheumatism

AND OTHER ALLIED  
CONDITIONS

**Especially**  
**NEURITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA**  
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Iodised Balmosa is an effective analgesic, vaso-dilator and counter irritant; a deep hyperæmia of the underlying tissues is also produced.



Balmosa penetrates rapidly and an adequate concentration of the drugs is built up where they are needed. Balmosa is widely used in conjunction with diathermy, infra-red irradiation and other physio-therapeutic measures.

*In a Rapidly Absorbable Vanishing Base, Stainless and Non-irritating.*

### IODISED BALMOSA

● Sodium Iodide .. ..	1.200%
● Menthol .. ..	2.000%
● Camphor .. ..	4.000%
● Methyl Salicylate .. ..	4.000%
● 60% Alcoholic Tincture of Capsicum Fruit (1—2.5)	0.625%

*Samples gladly supplied on request.*

**PREPARATION.** Iodised Balmosa is packed in 1 oz. and 2 oz. tubes for convenient application. For dispensing ease, plain enamelled 1 oz. and 2 oz. tubes as well as 12 oz. jars are also available.

**DISTRIBUTORS:** **MUIR & NEIL PTY. LTD.**, Sydney, Melbourne, Auckland

**OPPENHEIMER SON & CO. LTD., LONDON—ENGLAND**



1. *Bathe the part with warm water and dry thoroughly.*



2. *Smear Balmosa on freely and rub in.*



3. *Cover with wool or flannel.*

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**BALMOSA**

*For perfect Photography*

**you CAN recommend  
ILFORD Film**

Because it plays a great part in "PICTURE MAKING AT HOME" during coming months.

Yes, ILFORD ROLL FILM, with its unrivalled high speed, provides the camera enthusiast full scope for indoor night photography of family life, or of any desired subject out of doors.

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Output 3½ pints per hour (approx.)

Economical (cost of distillate, ½d. per pint approx.)

Safety device (cuts current should water supply fail)

Baffle plate (prevents suspended solids from being carried into condenser)

Larger types with output of 2 gallons and 4½ gallons per hour also available.



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ATI1



# NEW SOUTH WALES

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*Contrivance is better than force.*

**Mr. A. D. Burgess** has opened a pharmacy at Woodville road, Villawood.

**Miss E. M. Charles** has purchased the pharmacy of **Mr. L. F. Shortis**, 63 Oxford street, Bondi Junction.

**Mr. F. C. Noble** has purchased **Mr. K. A. Donaldson's** Pharmacy, 41 Burnie street, Clovelly.

**Mrs. A. M. Mathe** has purchased **Mr. R. S. Whybrow's** Pharmacy, 36 Spit road, Spit Junction.

**Mr. K. V. Ouffen** has purchased **Mr. B. E. P. Nash's** Pharmacy, 289a Darling street, Balmain.

**Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rowe** have purchased **Mr. J. F. Temby's** Pharmacy at Argent street, Broken Hill.

**Mr. T. W. Ryan** has opened a pharmacy at 4 Burke avenue, Berala.

**Mr. D. C. Small** has established a pharmacy in Dalley avenue, East Botany.

**Mr. J. M. Smith** has opened a pharmacy at 4 Faraday road, Padstow.

**Mr. S. H. William** has purchased the Jannali Pharmacy, 57 Railway crescent, Jannali.

**Mr. D. L. Williams**, formerly of 81 Princes Highway, St. Peters, has sold his pharmacy to **Mr. A. A. O'Keefe**.

**Mr. B. J. Moore**, of Jerilderie, has sold his pharmacy to **Mr. V. N. Gray**.

**Mr. J. Hodge**, formerly in business at Carlton, is now conducting a pharmacy at 97 Cronulla street, Cronulla.

**Mr. W. G. Meldrum** has purchased **Cole's** Pharmacy at Swansea.

**Mr. F. J. Mackey** has purchased the Oak Flats Pharmacy, Central avenue, Oak Flats.

**Mr. J. J. McDonagh** is opening a pharmacy at 41 Eurobin avenue, Manly. **Mr. McDonagh** was formerly in business at Hillston.

### MANLY-WARRINGAH PHARMACISTS MEET AT TALLTREES

An enthusiastic meeting of pharmacists in the Manly-Warringah area was held at "Talltrees," cnr. Suwarrow and Baltic streets, on September 19, at 8 p.m. The State Branch Committee of the Guild was represented by **Mr. R. S. Leece**, and **Mr. C. D. Bradford**.

### DULWICH HILL DISTRICT PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Dulwich Hill District Pharmacists' Association was held at Dulwich Hill on September 26, in Dulwich Hall. The Guild was represented by **Mr. L. W. Smith**, who spoke on the provisions of the new Chemists' (State) Award.

### NEW PHARMACY BOARD MEMBER

At the last meeting of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, the vacancy caused by the death of **Alfred West** was filled by the co-option of **Mr. K. E. Thomas**. **Mr. Thomas** is, of course, widely known for his activities in Guild affairs. He brings to his new office a complete knowledge of pharmaceutical affairs and his election will be widely applauded by all who know him.

### N.S.W. ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

A large number of applications was received for the position of N.S.W. Advertising Representative of this Journal following the death of our former representative, **Mr. J. B. Dillon**, on June 8 last.



**Mr. Edgar Smithers**, newly-appointed Advertising Representative of "A.J.P." in N.S.W.

At their meeting on September 10, the Committee of Management of the Journal selected and appointed **Mr. Edgar Smithers**, who at that time was a member of the staff of **A. L. Finn Pty. Ltd.**, transportation advertising contractors, in Sydney.

**Mr. Smithers** had considerable experience earlier in advertising associated with press, radio and films.

The members of the Committee of Management are confident that **Mr. Smithers** in his dealing with advertisers and advertising agencies in the New South Wales territory will give every satisfaction.

For the present **Mr. Smithers'** address will be:

4 O'Connell Street, Sydney.  
Telephone No. BL 2201.

### NEWCASTLE & HUNTER VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

Members of the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association will meet at Newcastle on September 30. It is expected that proceedings will occupy most of the day, and that there will be a good attendance.

**Mr. Leslie W. Smith**, **Mr. Ken Powell** and **Mr. A. E. Conolly** will attend from Sydney.



A  
TRANQUILLISING  
AGENT

**KARMAZINE**

Each tablet contains:

**BENACTYZINE HCL . . . . 1 MG.**

ORALLY EFFECTIVE  
in  
the RELIEF of  
**ANXIETY, TENSION**  
and  
**MENTAL STRESS**

Dosage:

**1 - 3 Tablets three times daily**

It is advisable to commence with 1 tablet three times daily, and if no favourable response after one week the dosage is gradually increased to 3 tablets three times a day.

Supplies:

Bottles of 100 tablets ——— Wholesale  
9/8 each



SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

### SUTHERLAND SHIRE MASTER PHARMACISTS MEET AT MIRANDA

The September meeting of the Sutherland Shire Master Pharmacists' Association was held recently at the Miranda School of Arts.

The meeting was most successful, the room being packed to capacity.

The New South Wales Branch of the Guild was represented by the President, Mr. L. W. Smith and Committeeman, Mr. Keith Jordan.

### PRIZE WINNERS 1956

The following awards are announced:—

**D.H.A. Prize:** Mr. Allen Brian Thomson.

The D.H.A. Prize is awarded to the candidate who is successful at the first attempt, and who gains the highest aggregate marks at the final examination out of the successful candidates presenting themselves for the first time.

**Kodak No. 1 Prize:** Miss Alison Kelso.

The Kodak Prize No. 1 is awarded for practical pharmacy based on the student's practical work in the final examination and during his university course.

**Kodak No. 2 Prize:** Mr. James Eckert.

The Kodak No. 2 Prize is awarded for general proficiency shown throughout the whole pharmacy course at the University, Sydney.

**McCrorry Medal for Dispensing:** Miss Wendy Young.

The John McCrorry Medal for dispensing is awarded to the candidate who passes the final examination at the first attempt, who obtains a pass percentage of 75 per cent. or more in practical pharmacy.

### COUNCILLOR MAVIS SWEENEY

History was made at the last meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales when Miss Mavis G. Sweeney, President of the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of New South Wales, was co-opted as a member of Council.

Councillor Sweeney, who is Chief Dispenser at the Rachel Forster Hospital for Women and Children, brings to her new office considerable organisational experience garnered during her membership of the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of New South Wales.

Councillor Sweeney is the first member of the gentler sex to preside over the destinies of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

### FINAL EXAMINATION PASSES

Alphabetical list of the names of successful candidates at the Pharmacy qualifying examination held on August 7, 1956, and following days:—

Joan Margaret Ashley, Margaret Summer Arnell Atkinson, Mary Ruth Barnett, Elizabeth Ann Barron, Sheelagh Kay Barry, Gregory Alan Bell, Malcolm James Blair, Eric John David Bokeyar, Brian George Brouggy, Olive Caroline Butcher, Robert Arthur Catchpole, John Colin Chapman, John Villier Christian, Faye Cooper, Janet Hyslop Crane, Ian William Alexander Dean, Robert Campbell Donald, Adrian Osborne Doorey, Nicky Darch, Noel Desmond Enright, Basil De Lacey Evans, Brian Harold Fogerty, Anne Mary Forbes, Nicholas Ford, Ian James Fyfe, Tony John Gulluzzo, Raymond Robert Gardiner, Eva Gronsfeld, Manuel Halicas, William Maxwell Hawkins, Susan Agatha Hegyl, Philip Rafael Kellerman, Peter David Kench, Norman Raymond Kingstand, Robert Stewart Kirkham, Helene Margaret Lindsay, Robert Stanley Little, Barry Winter Lobb, Jennifer Margaret Logan, Brian John McClymont, Beverley Jean McGrath, Barbara McGuinness, Neville Corbett McIntyre, Patrick Michael McMahon, Madalena Violeta Mandorff, John Bruce Mead, John Brian Mealey, Margaret

# "SOLD OUT AGAIN!"

... says Mr. Chemist

"Send me more of those A.B.P. Kits as soon as you can! They're so popular with everybody that I just can't keep up with the sales.

"Of course, I know why they're selling so well—they're such good value. Just between you and me, these kits are among the most profitable lines I handle . . ."



## A.B.P. No. 2 HOME DEVELOPING and PRINTING OUTFIT

Contains a 250 gr. tin of Fixadon, an 8 oz. bottle of Unisol, an 8 oz. bottle of Unitol and one 10 oz. measure. Also, there is a Safelight, 2 Marquis developing dishes (7 in. x 5 in.; 11 in. x 9 in.), one pair of Stainless Steel print tongs, one pair Stainless Steel clips and a printing frame, along with a packet of "Novex" 3 1/2 in. x 2 1/4 in. printing paper, negative masks, a Thermometer, a copy of the "New Johnson Home Photography," all set up in an attractive box. PRICE £3/15/0.

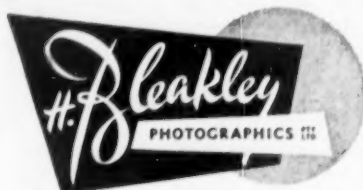


## A.B.P. No. 4 FLASH OUTFIT

Contains either a Coronet Flashmaster Camera or a Coronet Syncro., with Carrying Case. Also one Coro Flash Gun and two packets of 4 Philips Flash Lamps, 2 Batteries for flash gun (Eveready 915), 120 Hauff Film (18/10 din.), and a copy of the "New Johnson Home Photography." All this is set in an attractive box. PRICE £6/19/11.



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#### WARNER'S CENTENARY CELEBRATION IN SYDNEY

On September 3, in the Rainbow Room at the Hotel Australia, Sydney, Mr. W. B. Howard, Managing Director of William R. Warner & Co. Ltd., entertained members of wholesale and retail pharmacy, and the medical profession with cocktails and buffet on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the company.

The Sydney function was the finale to the series of functions held in the remaining States of Australia during the month of August.

Towards the end of the evening, Mr. Leslie W. Smith, New South Wales State President of the Pharmaceutical Guild, expressed appreciation on behalf of pharmacists in New South Wales for the opportunity of being able to participate in the celebration of the Centenary, and their appreciation of the friendly relationship which existed between pharmacy and the Warner organisation. In conclusion, Mr. Smith called on Mr. Norman Kerr, of D.H.A., to speak on behalf of the wholesalers, and he ably supported the remarks of Mr. Smith.

In reply, Mr. Howard thanked the assembled guests for having helped to make the occasion a memorable one for his company, and read an address which had been delivered by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Elmer H. Bobst, at the Centenary Dinner held at the Apothecaries Hall, London, on June 5.

In conclusion, Mr. Howard expressed his appreciation of the co-operation which his company had received over the years from chemists, wholesalers and doctors, and paid tribute to the founder, William R. Warner, who commenced humbly in a Philadelphia (U.S.A.) drug store in 1856, where he evolved the idea of sugar-coated pills.

#### NEW CHEMISTS' (STATE) AWARD

The new award came into operation from the commencement of the first pay period in September, 1956. It will remain in force thereafter for a period of two years.

The wage rates set out are fixed by reference to the basic wage, adult males £13/3/- per week, adult females £9/17/- per week.

**Definitions:** Some important new definitions are now included.

**Relieving Manager** is a registered pharmacist, other than a reliever as defined, who is employed to relieve the proprietor of a shop or dispensary.

**Reliever** is a registered pharmacist temporarily employed for a period of less than forty hours as calculated in Clause 3, Hours, of this award.

**Shop Assistant** is any person engaged in the business of any shop or dispensary who is not otherwise provided for in the classifications prescribed by this award.

**Hours:** The commencing and ceasing times have not been altered.

**Meal Times:** Clause 4 now reads—

(i) An employee shall be allowed not less than forty-five minutes nor more than one hour for a mid-day meal on each day of the week, except on his weekly half-holiday, between the hours of 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

(ii) An employee who works on any day later than 7 p.m. shall be allowed not less than forty-five minutes nor more than one hour for an evening meal, except where the employee is required to work after 7 p.m.

**NOW!** Read the background story of the best-tasting best decay-fighting toothpaste of them all!

## New-Formula SUPER WHITE KOLYNOS



NEW FORMULA!

NEW EXCITING FLAVOUR!

New Red and White tube! New Red, Yellow and White carton! Make sure your stocks—of all sizes—are ready to cash in on the record advertising campaign that is launching new Super White Kolynos on its sales - record - smashing way!

(Half-hour TV Show in Sydney and Melbourne. Full-colour, full-pages in Women's Weekly. National Radio campaign through EVERY major Station. New vivid display material.)

New Super White  
**KOLYNOS**

manufactured by  
WHITEHALL PHARMACAL COMPANY  
Parramatta, N.S.W.



*In the Research Laboratories of Whitehall Pharmacal occurred . . .*

# THE MIRACLE of the 253<sup>rd</sup> FORMULA!

The toothpaste formula with a flavour to please most people is not found easily. That's why excitement ran high in the Whitehall Pharmacal Company's laboratories when the results of formula 253's rigorous tests began to come in:

**FLAVOUR:**

" . . . unanimously agreed No. 253 has the finest flavour of any toothpaste tested by this panel . . . its brightness, coolness and refreshing qualities place it far above all others . . . "

**PRODUCTION:**

" Flavour and cleansing and germ-killing qualities all retained through complete production and storage testing . . . "

**MARKETING:**

" . . . considered opinion is that 253 will win immediate public acclaim . . . a new pack has been designed to complement its outstanding flavour and protective qualities."

Never before had such unanimously enthusiastic expert opinions been given on such a formula! All of them strongly supported and confirmed by subsequent tests with Consumer Panels! For this reason, it was decided to give the new formula which we call New Super White Kolynos Toothpaste the biggest promotion — in advertising and merchandising — ever given to a Whitehall product! Here are some of the details:

**WOMEN'S WEEKLY:** The New Super White Kolynos — in its completely redesigned red and white tube and yellow, red and white carton — will be dramatically advertised right through the year. **FULL-PAGE, FULL-COLOUR ADS WILL APPEAR IN WOMEN'S WEEKLY ON A REGULAR, RELENTLESS SCHEDULE!** Between them, half-page monogravure ads will keep up the pressure.

**TELEVISION:** The biggest advertising medium of them all is with us now — and new Super White Kolynos will be using it right from the start! *A full half-hour feature programme in both Sydney and Melbourne with three dramatised one-minute commercials in each show!*

**RADIO:** A heavy daily schedule of dramatic spot radio commercials is already being broadcast **FROM EVERY MAJOR RADIO STATION AT BREAKFAST, MORNING AND EVENING SESSIONS!**

**DISPLAYS:** Besides this straight national advertising pressure, you'll get a comprehensive collection of vital, colour-crammed display pieces to make sure that *your* cash register connects with the greatest all-out promotion in Whitehall Pharmacal history. **AN EYE-CATCHING WINDOW DISPLAY POSTER . . . A SPACE-SAVING "SHELF-TALKER" . . . SELL-OUT BASKET DISPLAYS!** These displays plus adequate stocks of New Super White Kolynos in all sizes are *your* key to the most profitable year you've ever had with Whitehall! Make sure of your order NOW!

## NEW Super White KOLYNOS

Whitehall Pharmacal Company, Cliff Street, Parramatta, N.S.W.

**Effective, convenient  
ANTACID  
MAINTENANCE**

TRADE MARK  
**Cremorin**  
BRAND OF ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE GEL  
**TABLETS**

Cremorin readily and safely produces sustained reduction in gastric acidity—no compensatory reaction by the gastric mucosa, no acid "rebound", no risk of alkalosis. Through the formation of a protective coating and a mild astringent effect, non-absorbable Cremorin soothes the irritated gastric mucosa, rapidly relieves gastric pain, speeds healing of peptic ulcer and helps to prevent recurrence.

Average dose: Peptic ulcer, 2 to 4 tablets with a little milk or water every 2 to 4 hours. Dyspepsia: 2 tablets one half to one hour after meals.

**Supplied in bottles of 50, 200 and 1000 tablets.**



**NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued**

to attend to customers then in the shop or for the purpose of reopening the shop on Saturday or the day of the usual half-holiday (as the case may be) or on Sunday.

**Wages:** The rates are set out hereunder.

(Effective from the commencement of the first complete pay period in September, 1956)

**Managers—Up to four assistants** . . . . . £20 18 0  
**Managers—Five to nine assistants** . . . . . £21 13 0  
**Managers—Ten assistants or more** . . . . . £22 13 0  
**Relieving Managers—Rate per hour:** One-fortieth of weekly rate prescribed for appropriate classification, plus 10 per cent.

**Chief Assistant** . . . . . £20 3 0

**Registered Assistant** . . . . . £19 13 0

**Relievers—10/10 per hour; minimum payment four hours**

Shop Assistants	Male	Female
Under 16 years of age . . . . .	£5 5 0	£5 5 0
At 16 years of age . . . . .	6 15 0	6 5 0
At 17 years of age . . . . .	8 7 6	7 5 0
At 18 years of age . . . . .	10 2 6	8 2 0
At 19 years of age . . . . .	12 8 6	9 2 0
At 20 years of age . . . . .	13 16 0	9 17 0
At 21 years of age . . . . .	15 1 0	10 15 0
At 22 years of age . . . . .	16 1 0	11 15 0
<b>Casuals</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
21 years and over . . . . .	£0 9 0	£0 6 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Under 21 years . . . . .	0 6 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 5 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

(Minimum payment four hours)

(Shop assistants carrying out dispensing under supervision shall be paid 30/- per week in addition to their ordinary pay)

**University Students:** 8/- per hour; minimum payment 15 hours per week.

**New Proportion Clause:** "One-to-one." One junior may be employed to each senior employee.

"Shop Boys" are "out"—no more shop boys.

**Messenger Boys:** The award does not apply to messengers, who are award-free.

**NOTE.**—It should be specially noted that where an employee is already paid a salary equal to, or exceeding, the award rate (above), **no increase in pay is necessary.**

It should be noted that there is no special payment for working on Saturday mornings.

**MEAL ALLOWANCE**

(i) Any employee required to perform any work during his lunch hour shall be paid 9d. for every quarter of an hour or part thereof so worked and such time shall be computed as part of ordinary weekly hours of work.

(ii) An employee who works after 7 p.m. shall be paid on such day 5/- as a meal allowance, provided that the amount shall not be payable where the employee is required to work after 7 p.m. to attend to customers then in the shop, or for the purpose of reopening the shop on Saturday or the day of the usual weekly half-holiday as the case may be.

(iii) An employee who is required to commence work before 12.30 p.m. and to continue to work on Sunday after 12.30 p.m. shall be paid on such day 5/- as a meal allowance. If required to continue to work beyond 6 p.m. such employee shall be paid a further sum of 5/- as a meal allowance. This sub-clause shall not apply where the employee is required to work after the said hours simply to attend to customers then in the shop.

**PROPORTION**

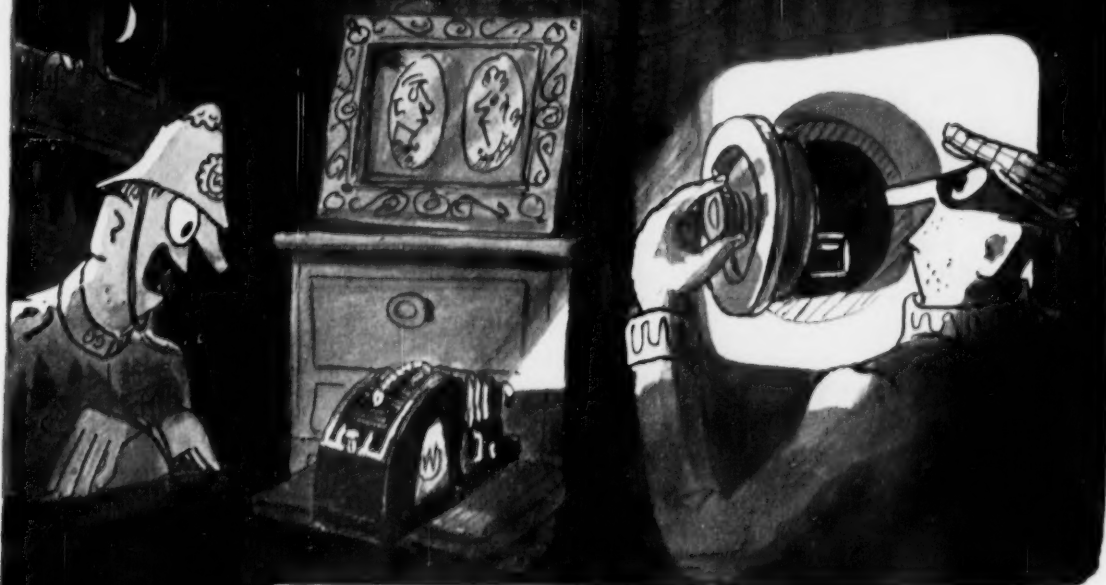
(i) For the purposes of this clause—

"Senior" means any employee to whom this award applies who is employed on a weekly basis and is paid not less than the rate prescribed for a shop assistant at 22 years of age and over.

"Junior" means any employee (other than a senior as

# "AH! THE **NEW** WATERWORTH

FILM STRIP AND SLIDE PROJECTOR"



## "AUSTRALIA'S OWN PROJECTOR"

IS AVAILABLE IN VARIOUS MODELS

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IN AUSTRALIA

**E. N. WATERWORTH**

G.P.O. Box 113D, HOBART

Dear Sirs,—Please send me details and price list.

Name

Address

**NOW!**

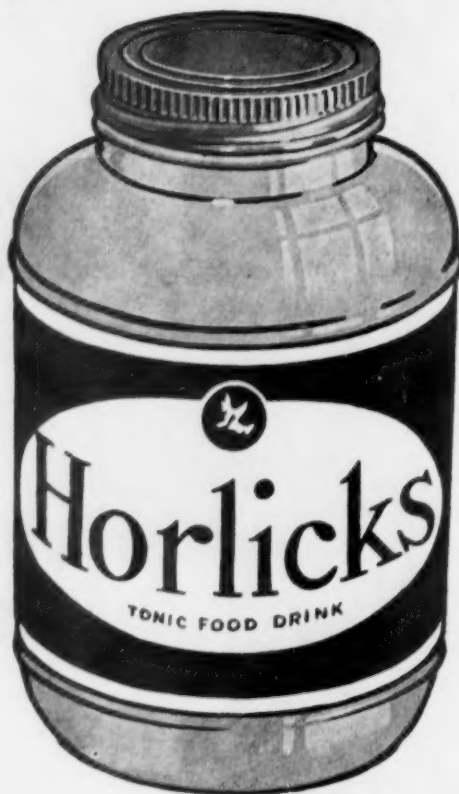
**New advertising campaign  
and new premium screw-top jar  
will help you sell more Horlicks  
than ever before . . .**

From now on, housewives whose families love Horlicks will be gaining a handy screw-top jar as well as the nourishing, deliciousness of Horlicks itself!

Hot or cold, as a nightcap or daytime treat, more and more families are discovering Horlicks—the only tonic food-drink that guards against "Night Starvation"!

And to make sure that even more people know about that unique Horlicks *malted* flavour—backed by sheer nutritive *goodness*—you'll be seeing and hearing the hardest-hitting Horlicks advertising campaign yet!

No less than 91,000,000 advertising impacts! An ad. in every second issue of "Women's Weekly", Australia's greatest single advertising medium — *and* timely, dramatised radio commercials, too, will be broadcast—right through the year—from leading Stations throughout Australia!



Use the new Horlicks jar-pack, with its vivid red and black label, in eye-catching displays. Make sure your customers know that the Horlicks they have been reading and hearing about is waiting for them in your shop! Feature the new screw-top jar for *your* share of this year's record volume!

NOTE: Jar-pack is not yet available in Queensland and Western Australia.

**ONLY**

**Horlicks** GUARDS AGAINST  
**"NIGHT STARVATION"**





defined) to whom this award applies who is employed on a weekly basis.

(ii) In shops in which no seniors are employed not more than one junior shall be employed.

(iii) In shops in which one or more seniors are employed the proportion of juniors shall not exceed one to one.

NOTE.—For the purposes of this clause a pharmacist working in his own shop is not an employee.

#### ANNUAL LEAVE

It should be specially noted that managers, chief assistants and registered assistants with not less than three years' continuous service (including the period of annual leave) with their employer, shall be allowed three weeks' leave of absence annually on full pay.

#### DRESS ALLOWANCE

In any shop where an employee wears a uniform coat, overall or other uniform dress, the same shall be provided by the employer and laundered by the employer at the employer's expense, provided that, where by mutual agreement the laundering is done by the employee, and where the articles supplied are made of nylon or other similar material which does not require ironing, in which case the allowance shall be 2/6 per week.

It should be noted that the dress allowance of 7/6 per week applies, no matter how many uniforms are actually worn during the week.

#### MESSENGER BOYS

The Award does not apply to messenger boys.

#### SHOP BOYS

There are no more shop boys (or shop girls). This classification has been deleted.

#### CONTROL OF RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

##### Bill Introduced in Parliament

Mr. Sheahan, Minister for Health, introduced a Radioactive Substances Bill in the Legislative Assembly on August 9.

He said the measure was designed to give maximum protection to the community against harmful radiations from X-ray apparatus and certain products of atomic fission.

The Minister said these latter substances were being used in increasing amount in medical treatment, human, animal and plant physiological research, in industry, etc.

The National Health and Medical Research Council had recommended that the Federal Minister of Health ask each State to introduce legislation along the lines of a model Bill, approved by the Council, and this had been done.

Radioactive isotopes were prohibited imports. Persons desiring to obtain possession of them were required to apply to the Commonwealth for permission and give details of the project for which they were to be applied.

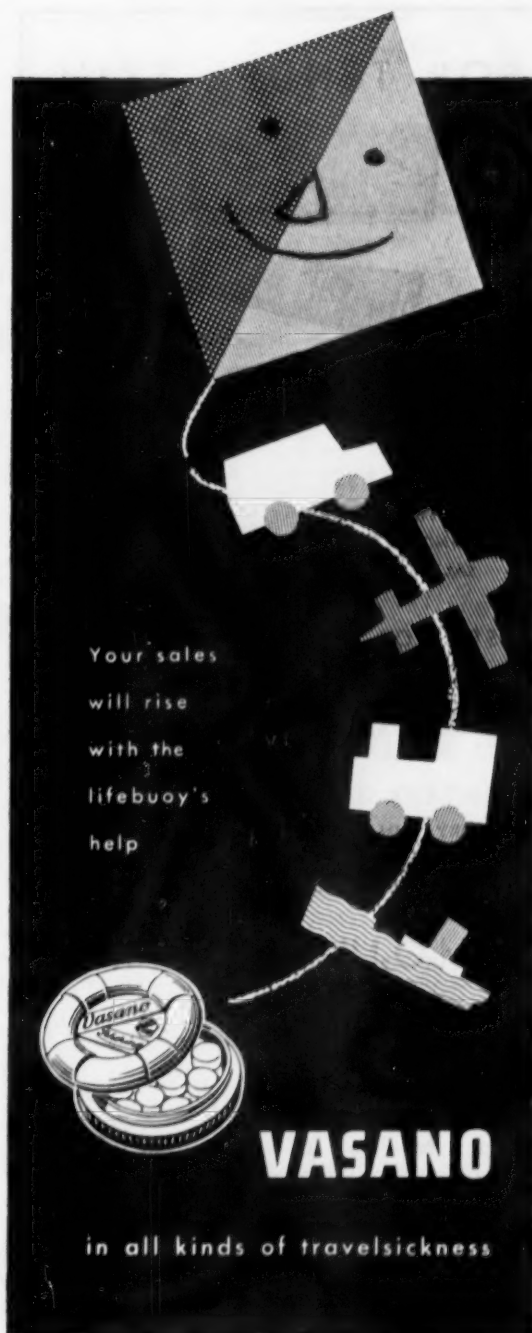
Tasmania and Western Australia have passed Bills on the lines now submitted.

A body to be known as the Radiological Advisory Council would be constituted. The functions of that Council would be to initiate and refer to the Minister:

- (1) Recommendations for making, altering or repealing regulations;
- (2) Recommendations relating to administration of the Act;
- (3) Recommendations for preventing or minimising the dangers arising from radioactive substances or irradiating apparatus.

It was probable that the Council would include:

- (1) A physicist (not a doctor);
- (2) A representative of a College of Radiologists (a doctor);
- (3) A representative of the Department of Labour;



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DRY SKIN	NERVE RASH
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LESS 5%

This £4 parcel is the most economical way to buy AMOLIN. Returns 62% on outlay.

**P.A.T.A. and CHEMISTS ONLY**

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

- (4) A physician, representing the Medical Committee which regulates the use of radium, radon and isotopes for medical treatment;
- (5) A representative of the Atomic Energy Commission.

One of the provisions of the Bill was that a person, other than a medical practitioner or dentist, specially licensed for the purpose, should not have in possession or use or administer any radioactive substance for treatment of human beings.

Subject to any prescribed exceptions, no person should be permitted to possess, use or sell any radioactive substances otherwise than in accordance with a licence issued under the Act.

No provision is made for licensing of pharmaceutical chemists. This is a serious omission, which should claim the immediate attention of official pharmaceutical organisations.

### PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on August 14, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. J. Townley (President), Messrs. Smith, Cartwright, Dempster, Simpson, Harman and Gostelow.

**Death of Mr. A. W. West.**—Members observed a period of silence as a mark of respect for the late Mr. West, and placed on record their sincere appreciation of the services always given by him to the Board's affairs. The Registrar was requested to arrange for publication of a suitable notice. Action towards filling the vacancy on the Board was deferred.

**Election of President.**—By unanimous vote, Mr. J. L. Townley was re-elected President.

**Result of Election.**—The Returning Officer, Mr. C. Gostelow, informed the Board that only two nominations, being those of the retiring members, Messrs. J. L. Townley and G. C. Simpson, had been received to fill the vacancies on the Board. He therefore declared these two members re-elected for three years.

**A. Misso: Ceylon Qualification.**—Mr. Misso sought reconsideration of his application for registration under Section 11 of the Act. It was decided to request him to resubmit his papers for further examination.

**Conference of Pharmacy Boards, Melbourne.**—Some of the resolutions passed by the Conference were dealt with. The matter to be further discussed at next meeting.

**Inspector's Reports.**—Two prosecutions were authorised.

**Applications for Registration** were approved as follows:

Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Edgar Small, Donald Owen Trainor, Sylvia Joy Willsher, John Eugene Simmons and Faye Wagner.

By Reciprocal Agreement: Paul G. Penlington (from New Zealand), Helen T. Dwyer (from Queensland) and Barbara M. Neuss (from Victoria).

The Registrar was asked to inquire from Victoria whether Certificates of Registration now being held for formal presentation in 1957 could be released temporarily to facilitate registration in New South Wales.

**Name Restored to Register.**—William Malachi Kelly.

**Foreign Chemists.**—The application of H. Podhajaska, of Germany, under Section 11, was deferred till next meeting.

**Certificates of Identity.**—The Board approved the issue of Certificates of Identity to the following, all of whom were proceeding to Great Britain, namely: William D. Kull, Ronald N. Moclair, Mary Verga-Smith, Brian Kent Michael and Olga Potter.

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SWEETEX, is a Chemists Only line--brings you *extra* sales.



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- SWEETEX is ideal for Diabetics  
and "weight-watchers."
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pocket-size dispenser that holds  
approximately 2 months' normal  
supply.
- SWEETEX tastes like sugar; is  
completely safe; can be used as  
a sweetener in all foods and  
beverages.

**SWEETEX IS  
NATIONALLY  
ADVERTISED IN :**

- The Australian Women's  
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- Woman's Mirror
- Woman's Day
- Woman
- New Idea
- Australian Home Journal
- Family Circle

**SUPPORTED BY:—**

- 100,000 copies of The Australian  
Women's Weekly Low Calorie  
Cook Book.
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leading metropolitan daily and  
Sunday papers.



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It's a fact that variety is the spice of life, so pep up the baby food business in your pharmacy—always have a complete Heinz Baby Food Department.

Australia's most complete line of

**BABY FOODS**

is

**HEINZ**

57



### Leaving Certificates Accepted.—3.

**Indentures of Apprenticeship.**—Indentures registered comprised 5 new indentures, 12 transfers, 2 cancellations and 3 resumptions.

**Poisons Act.**—Deaths from the following poisons had been notified since last meeting, viz.: Chloral Hydrate, 2; Barbiturates, 7; Phenol, 1; Lysol, 2; Lead, 1; Strychnine, 1; Carbrital, 2; Arsenic, 3.

**Correspondence.**—Director-General of Health, Canberra, re Uniform Poisons Schedules. Copies were distributed to members for discussion at next meeting.

Chief Secretary's Department, notifying amendments to Police Offences Amendment Act.

E. C. Czapek (U.S.A.), an inquiry re registration. Information to be furnished by the Registrar.

**Labelling of Hair Dyes.**—It was decided to advise a firm that it is not the policy of the Board to furnish advice to manufacturers or retailers of poisons as to how they may comply with the law regarding labelling, packing, or sale of poisons. Firms should seek legal advice as to their responsibilities.

### SEPTEMBER MEETING OF THE PHARMACY BOARD

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on September 11, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. J. Townley (President), Messrs. Smith, Gostelow, Cartwright, Simpson, Dempster and Harman.

**Appointment of New Member.**—Five nominations of persons to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. West were accepted. These names were put to a ballot and Mr. K. Thomas was successful. He was declared to be elected for the remainder of the term of the late Mr. West's appointment.

**Conference of Pharmacy Boards.**—This matter was deferred for later consideration.

**Uniform Poisons Schedules.**—Deferred till next meeting.

**Use of Metric Weights.**—Legal advice was to be sought in this matter.

**Inspection of Pharmacies.**—Two prosecutions were authorised.

**Applications for Registration** were approved as follows:—

(a) Having passed Qualifying Examinations: Joan Margaret Ashley, Margaret Sumner Arnell Atkinson, Mary Ruth Barnett, Elizabeth Ann Barron, Gregory Alan Bell, Malcolm James Blair, Eric John David Bokay, Brian George Brouggy, Olive Caroline Butcher, Robert Arthur Catchpole, Margaret Ann Cawley, John Villiers Christian, Faye Cooper, Janet Hyslop Crane, Ian William Alexander Dean, David Paton Deans, Robert Campbell Donald, Adrian Osborne Doorey, Nicky Drach, Noel Desmond Enright, Basil de Lacey Evans, Robin Gillian Firth, Anne Mary Forbes, Tony John Galluzzo, Raymond Robert Gardiner, Eva Gronsfield, James Michael Hayes, Susan Agatha Hegyi, Philip Rafael Kellerman, Helene Margaret Lindsay, Robert Stanley Little, Robert Stewart Kirkham, Barry Winter Lobb, Jennifer Margaret Logan, Brian John McClymont, Beverley Jean McGrath, Barbara McGuinness, Neville Corbett McIntyre, Patrick Michael McMahon, Madalena Violeta Mandorff, John Brian Mealey, Margaret Ann Middleton, Terence John Murphy, Keith Frederick Owen, Joseph Anthony Papalia, Keith Ronald Porges, Barry John Quigley, Maxamillian Diamond Reefman, Alexander Walter Sharam, Brian Smith, Robert Neil Steffensen, George Ramsey Stewart, Ian David Thompson, Brian Hugh Thomson, Paul Maynard Tilburn, Barry Patrick White, John McKellar Wilson, John Keith George Yeates, Elizabeth Ann McLellan, Kathleen Janice (nee Shanahan) Roche, Nicholas Ford, (Mrs.) Magda Grozinger.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Alexander Maxwell Johnston (from Victoria) and Gwendoline Lavender (from Great Britain).

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

**Name Restored to Register.**—Mary Christina Costello.

**Certificates of Identity.**—Authority was granted for the issue of Certificates to the following:—

Carmel Gilchrist, Diana Madden, Bruce Lyons, Arthur Robert Moore and Desmond James Mourney (all to Great Britain).

Shirley Crennan and John Robert Nimmo (both to Victoria), Albert Edward Roper (to Western Australia) and Catherine Eakin (to Northern Ireland).

**Indentures of Apprenticeship.**—Registrations comprised two new indentures, five transfers and one cancellation.

**Poisons Act.**—The following deaths from poisons had been notified since last meeting, viz:—Carbromal 1, Carbrital 1, Bromvaletone and Carbromal 1, Chloral Hydrate and Bromvaletone 1, Barbitone, Pot. Bromide and Chloral Hydrate 2, Parathion 1, Arsenic 1, Strychnine 1.

**Correspondence.**—The Board noted that the ceremony of presentation of Registration Certificates had been arranged for September 24.

**Pharmacy Board of Victoria**—Circular re Accidental Poisonings.—Subject to minor amendments, the Board indicated that it agreed with the contents.

**Embossing of Poisons Bottles.**—It was decided to inform a company from which an enquiry was received that in the Board's opinion the proposed new poisons bottle to be manufactured did not comply with the requirements of the Poisons Act.

The meeting closed at 10.40 p.m.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, Sydney, on September 4, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. B. G. Fegent (Chairman), K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton, G. G. Benjamin, W. R. Cutler, K. A. Cartwright, H. W. Read, J. L. Townley, and E. G. Hall.

At 9.22 p.m., Mr. Fegent left the chair to attend the B.M.A. Ball and the Vice-President, Mr. K. H. Powell, then occupied the chair for the remainder of the meeting.

**Councillor in the Room of Alfred West, Deceased.**—Mr. D. Campbell and Miss M. Sweeney were nominated.

A secret ballot was taken and Miss Sweeney polled the greater number of votes. The chairman declared Miss Sweeney duly elected.

**Post-Graduate Lectures, 1956.**—Mr. Powell said that the current series had been completed and the attendance had been good.

**First-Year Apprentices' Lectures.**—The examination had been held on August 29. Only 165 students presented themselves at the Great Hall. What had happened to the other 45? Suggested that when the examination results were available the Society should send a note to the masters of those who did not sit. Agreed.

Members of Council then examined the papers which had been set.

**Next Year's Lectures—Night or Day.**—Mr. Hall said he had spoken to Mr. Gostelow, who was prepared to give the suggestion a trial.

It was decided to list this matter for next month's agenda.

**Pharmacy Ball, 1956.**—It was reported that 926 had attended. Mr. Cartwright said it was a very nice night; he had enjoyed it.

**Pharmacy Ball, 1957.**—The secretary said that a pencil booking had been made at the Trocadero for the second Monday in August, namely the 12th.

It was decided to keep this date in mind when discussing the Refresher Lecture Series for 1957.

It was stated that the Queen's Birthday holiday had been gazetted.

**Country Visits—**

**Newcastle**—30/9/56. Society Representative, Mr. Powell.

**Tamworth**—7/10/56. Society Representative, Mr. Fegent.

**Wagga**—21/10/56. Society Representative, Mr. Winterton.

**Orange**—11/11/56. Society Representative, Mr. Powell.

It was stated that September 30 would be the eight-hour week-end.

**A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting, Dunedin, January, 1957.**—It was stated that Mr. Watson was the only man definitely going from the University.

**Presentation of Registration Certificates.**—It was reported that the Stawell Hall had been booked for September 24, for the purpose of this function.

The matter of the locale of the supper was referred to Mr. Fegent.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs. James Michael Hayes and Brian Smith.

**Advanced to Full Membership.**—Joan Margaret Ashley, Janet Hyslop Crane, and Wendy Dianne Young.

**Reinstatement.**—(Mrs.) Sarah Alison Smith.

**Associate Members Elected.**—Joan Wylma Bartlett, Leslie Cwinn, Alywn Charles Grice, David Thomas Hurt, Deirdre Lindsay Mayhew, Peter Harry Peterson, Marilyn Elizabeth Russell, James Christopher Sefton, Peter Charles Thornhill.

**Correspondence.**—Secretary, the Barraba Hospital, advising the hospital has no Pharmacopoeia and the Hospitals Commission has agreed to the adoption of the A.P.F., ordering four copies of the reprint for the hospital. It was stated that one copy of the A.P.F. had been sent to the secretary; the others would follow when stocks arrived from Melbourne.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, advising 300 A.P.F.'s are being forwarded air-freight T.A.A. and 1,200 by goods train.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, re A.P.F. Medical Bulletin No. 9. Offer to be accepted.

Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney, advising that Dr. S. J. Alexander, of Redhead, has had his authority restored to handle Dangerous Drugs.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., forwarding 37th annual report. Received.

National Union of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia, expressing concern that the amount of pharmaceutical education in medical courses is very brief. Suggesting combine Pharmacy/Medicine Commonwealth Scholarships.

**Engagement of Mr. Benjamin.**—Mr. Powell extended to Mr. Benjamin the congratulations of Council on his engagement to Miss Barbara Field. Councillors then drank a toast to "Gerry and Barbara."

Mr. Benjamin said, "Thank you very much. I will convey your good wishes to Barbara."

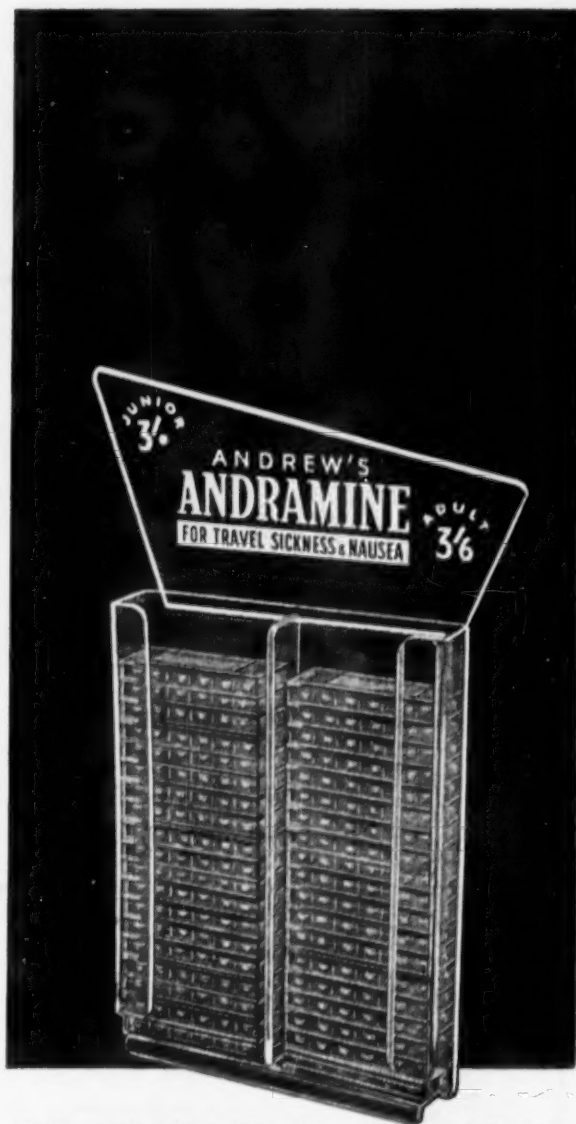
The meeting terminated at 11.3 p.m.

## THE GUILD

### Annual Meeting

The twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of members of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia (New South Wales Branch) was held at "History House," Sydney, on Monday, August 27, 1956, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—There were 55 members present. Mr. Leslie W. Smith, State President, occupied the chair.



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Representatives in All States:

QUEENSLAND: S. H. Stewart, Hamilton Street, Brighton, Sandgate, Brisbane. Sandgate 2324.

TASMANIA: H. T. Grounds, 152A Collins Street, Hobart, B 3511, B 2370.

VICTORIA: John Kiddell, 458 Beach Road, Beaumaris, S.10. XF 4641, WX 8756, MB 2111.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd., 130 Grote Street, Adelaide. LA 2891.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane Street, Perth. BF 1791.

Own Name is the Traditional  
Business of Pharmacy

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

**Notice Convening the Meeting.**—Resolved that the notice convening the meeting be taken as read.

**Minutes of Previous Annual General Meeting.**—The Chairman said he had perused the minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on August 31, 1955, and proposed to sign them as a correct record. The meeting agreed with this course.

**Country Members.**—The Chairman tendered a welcome to Mr. Sam Morris of Newcastle district. (Applause.)

**Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts.**—Speaking to the report, Mr. Smith said: "You will notice reference to Ipana 'Fight Decay' Month. Bristol Myers Co. Pty. Ltd. had the fullest Guild co-operation in the sales drive. I press upon you the necessity for strong support of Chemist Only lines; there is no need to recapitulate the reasons. I issue a note of warning. Mr. Keith Jordan has just returned from Melbourne, where he has been attending the Federal Trade and Commerce Conference. He reported that cutting is rampant throughout the Commonwealth, the least affected State being N.S.W. Cutting will have a pronounced effect on pharmacists; the backwash is bound to be felt here. It is highly important for your own preservation to support strongly the Chemist Only lines. Your staff also should be trained to sell Chemist Only lines. At least it has the saving grace of protecting your pocket."

**Pricing:** "I think I should mention to you the introduction of our ethical list, which reached you undated, and which caused some consternation. The State Branch Committee resolved that all ethicals should carry 50 per cent. mark-up. We thought the average Guild member, when he got the list, would know it was not sent without a reason."

**Industrial Matters:** "I am in a position to tell you the new award was delivered on August 23, by the Judge. There are 44 pages of the Judgment. The chief alterations which will affect you will be published. Contentious clauses have been recast by the Judge. The award previously has been made by agreement when we were before the Conciliation Committee, and some clauses departed from strict legal parlance. The Judge has recast them. There is an upward step in wages. When you are paying over the award you are under no liability to increase wages still further, you are not bound to increase the pay to any employee. If you do it will bring about disequilibrium, labour will be moving about from place to place."

"The wages prescribed are fixed having regard to the nature of the work and responsibility. The definition of manager has been altered. There is a definition for reliever and for relieving manager. University students get 8/- per hour, minimum payment 15 hours per week. Unregistered assistants are now out, and shop assistants, as they are now called, get an extra 30/- per week where they carry out dispensing under supervision. The award does not apply to messengers. Casual employees: the Judge has correlated what applies to casuals. Annual leave: certain employees with three years' service will get three weeks' holiday per annum."

"Now we come to the burning question, the proportion clause. Our men have suffered under it. We have got a proportion clause of one to one. One junior to one senior."

"I thank Mr. Alan Fraser, who is here tonight, for his help. He stood up to a gruelling time in the witness box. The Judge made some straight-forward comments on it. He said: 'I propose to relax the stringency of the present proportion clause, but I will reserve leave to the Union to apply with respect to this matter after



*Enquiries are invited  
from Chemists in N.S.W.*

*Transportation costs  
prevent our carrying  
out modernisation of  
pharmacies in other  
States.*



Planning and fitting out of pharmacies is a highly specialised job, to cope with many problems not met with in other retail fields. Bray & Holliday have for more than a generation specialised in pharmacy design, and have among their clients a big proportion of Sydney's leading pharmacies.

### **Another Modern Pharmacy Design by Bray & Holliday**

The Corso, Manly, is one of Australia's famous thoroughfares; retailers fortunate enough to be located in this outstanding business area must use their advantage to the full—and that means the most up-to-date of store fittings.

In the up-to-the-minute pharmacy of Mr. H. C. Aiken every square foot of available space is used to best advantage for effective display and efficient customer service. The illustrations show typical portions of the layout.

*For pharmacy modernisation consult*

# **BRAY & HOLLIDAY PTY. LTD.**

*Planners, designers, and makers of quality store fronts, store fittings, and showcases for over 45 years*

**BRAHOL HOUSE 66-74 RUSHCUTTER BAY, SYDNEY Telephone FA 4121**



Here's an advertising story  
that makes  
**REAL PROFITS**  
for you!

# NIVEA

goes after the market

Now's your chance to catch up on profits from Nivea's really big sales promotion. Advertising four times greater than before—full color pages in women's magazines—the usual selling showcards—window and counter displays—useful counter dispensers. You must get behind Nivea Creme (Tins, Tubes) and Nivea Skin Oil to get your share of the increased sales. Stocks are adequate at the moment—see your wholesaler NOW! Mark up is tops, and generous parcel discounts ring up extra profits.

- Selling showcards
- Good stocks
- Generous mark-up
- Color advertising
- Big winter seller

*Skin needs*  
**NIVEA**



NIVEA Creme (Tins or tubes), NIVEA Skin Oil (Liquid Form) — Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 66 Reservoir St., Sydney  
N13

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

the award has been in operation for twelve months, and if it should prove that the Union's fears as to apprentices are well founded, or that cases have occurred of adults being dismissed to make way for juniors, the whole matter will be reconsidered.

"If seniors are discharged to make room for juniors the whole matter will be gone into again. That is a short epitome of the new provisions. Details will be published in the Journal and in the Guild Service Bulletin."

Mr. Dawson: "Can one employer have an apprentice and a junior?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "What is the position with a partnership, can you have one junior for each partner?"

Answer: "The proportion clause is harsh on them."

Question: "Any changes in the hours of commencing?"

Answer: "No, certain clauses were agreed upon between the parties."

Question: "Is compulsory unionism being enforced at all?"

Answer: "The High Court decision has not yet been given as to the validity of the Act."

Question: "Is there any Saturday loading?"

Answer: "No, there is no Saturday loading, but extra payment for Easter Saturday is now written into the award."

Mr. Smith: "The points which were in dispute together with the clause agreed upon have to be drafted into an award."

**Death of Orion Leggo.**—Mr. Smith: "The next matter I want to mention is the death of Orion Leggo, our esteemed colleague. His memory will never pass out of our remembrance."

Mr. K. A. Cartwright has been co-opted to the committee in place of Mr. Leggo.

**Country Organisation.**—This has been very effective and visits to the country quite productive.

One question: It has been evident to me for some time that we need better organisation in the metropolitan area. I appeal to you to begin to form zones in the metropolitan area. You saw the success of the first meeting held in the Manly-Warringah area.

Members of the State Branch Committee will come out to your meetings in the metropolitan area. In view of changing circumstances we should be organised in the city and suburban areas.

**General.**—Under general business there are two important matters, one being the Judgment, Brown v. Weir. The responsibility is on you to have a registered person in charge all the time you are open. You are open for trading even if no customers are being served.

**Poisons Legislation.**—Our representative on the Poisons Advisory Committee is Mr. W. F. Pinerua.

**Staff.**—I will conclude with reference to our staff. The Judgment regarding the Chemists (State) Award was handed out on August 23 at noon. Mr. Conolly took it to the office, and the girls did it, and I got a copy on the morning of August 25. We have a really good and loyal staff. (Applause.)

I will now call on the Treasurer to second the motion for adoption of the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts.

Mr. Pinerua: "In seconding the motion for adoption of the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1956, it is appropriate for me

to refer particularly to the accounts and our State finances.

"Our income for the year was £13,369/10/9; expenditure was £11,841/5/7, leaving a surplus of £1528/5/2 to be transferred to Accumulated Funds Account. A surplus each year is highly desirable in order to build up funds for use in emergency, and to provide the wherewithal to replace our pricing service equipment and machinery, such as the duplicator and addressograph, as it wears out, or becomes outdated due to improved models.

"Turning to the balance sheet, we have liquid assets of £5163/3/11, and when we include Treasury Bonds at £2856/5/-, we have liquid assets totalling £8019/8/11. Bonds valued at £750 matured on August 15, and steps will be taken to re-invest this sum in a suitable form.

"Excess of assets over liabilities stands at £11,213/17/1, as against £8526/14/11 last year, an improvement of £2687/2/2.

"The State Branch finances are thus in a healthy condition.

"I pay tribute to Mr. Conolly, who does the detail work. I pay tribute to him and the staff, for the way they present to me the accounts, which are always quickly accessible.

"It gives me much pleasure to second the motion for adoption of the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts."

Mr. Smith: "The matter is now open for discussion."

Mr. Fraser: "I would like to add some praise to the State Branch Committee for the year's work. It has been a hard year and you have covered a great amount of ground."

Question: "There is difficulty over the price of ethicals. I rang Abbotts about the price of 'Selsun.' They said the price is 28/4, and the Guild list charges 29/6."

Mr. Powell said, "Selsun" is a bad example. What about "Normacol"?

Mr. Smith: "We cannot allow the ethical manufacturers to hinder our operations. The price to charge is that shown in the Guild list. We told the P.A.T.A. about the 50 per cent. mark-up and that we would not tolerate interference from anyone except the Crown."

Question: "Are the company pharmacies charging the 50 per cent. mark-up?"

Mr. Segal: "Use your list."

Mr. Pinerua: "Use the price list and charge from the price list."

The motion for adoption of the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts was carried.

**Presidential Address.**—Mr. Smith said there would not be time for him to deliver his Presidential Address, but it could be read in the "Gilseal News" and the "A.J.P." (Mr. Smith's address was published in our issue of August 30—page 960.—Ed.)

**Nominations: State Branch Committee.**—The chairman announced the following nominations for election to the State Branch Committee:

Messrs. K. W. Jordan, P. R. Lipman, W. F. Pinerua, L. W. Smith, K. E. Thomas and J. N. Young.

As no greater number of candidates had been nominated than required to be elected, he had much pleasure in declaring the gentlemen named duly elected for the ensuing term. (Applause.)

**Election of Sub-Committees.**—It was resolved that the State Branch Committee be empowered to elect its own sub-committees.

**Auditor.**—It was resolved that Messrs. Holt and Thompson be reappointed auditors.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

# VICTORIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

**Mr. Val D. Preston** was in charge of the Amcal Stand at Royal Melbourne Show.

**Mr. A. Weinstock** has been appointed manager of Bannon's Pharmacy, Footscray.

The Australian Institute of Management has advised that **Mr. G. T. Peterson**, Ph.C., F.P.S., F.S.B.M., A.F.I.M., has been admitted an Associate Fellow of that institute. Mr. Peterson is in charge of the Medical Division of Sigma Co. Ltd., Melbourne.

**Rotary**—A new Rotary Club has been formed at Camberwell, and Mr. Ian H. Barnes, of Hartwell, a Director of P.D.L., will be the first President of the Club. In making this announcement at the September meeting of the P.D.L. Directors, the Chairman congratulated Mr. Barnes on behalf of his colleagues. Responding, Mr. Barnes said it would be quite a big job, and he hoped he could fulfil the obligations that were involved.

### MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: SEPTEMBER NOTIFICATIONS

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Miss L. K. Adamson . . .	Mr. G. Hutcheson, Kyabram
Miss V. M. Adamson . . .	Mr. J. B. Kay, Wangaratta
Mr. J. K. Barker . . .	Mr. S. H. Nelson, Glenroy
Miss R. J. Brand . . .	Mrs. O. G. Powell, Port Fairy
Mr. J. F. Brumby . . .	Mr. J. Milne, Timboon
Mr. T. H. Beyer . . .	Mr. K. F. Shoebridge, Mount Beauty
Mrs. A. A. Davis . . .	Miss E. M. Rose, Yallourn
Mr. J. W. Digby . . .	Mr. J. G. Palmer, Armadale
Mr. C. D. Everett . . .	Cummings' Pharmacy, Footscray
Miss L. A. Garlick . . .	Mr. A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie
Mr. L. F. Gurry . . .	Mr. E. J. Wilson, Wangaratta
Mr. D. K. Hazard . . .	Mr. R. C. Stephenson, Highett
Mr. D. C. Matthews . . .	Mr. C. L. Drury, Glen Iris
Miss F. I. C. Morrison . . .	Mr. R. Frazer, Altona
Mr. H. V. O'Connor . . .	Mr. A. R. Mulchinock, Malvern
Mrs. Riches . . . . .	Mr. W. M. P. Kelly, Seddon
Mr. J. Roberts . . .	Mr. T. H. Hancock, Torquay
Mr. A. Saunders . . .	Mr. L. Long, Malvern and Toorak
Mr. I. R. Soulsby . . .	U.F.S. Dispensary, Port Melb.
Mr. N. R. Standfield . . .	Mr. J. W. Chandler, Richmond
Mr. D. G. Stokie . . .	Mr. G. I. Oliver, Brighton
Mrs. J. Spence . . .	Mr. B. L. M. Miles, East Kew
Mrs. E. M. Tattersall . . .	Mr. L. F. Egan, Coburg
Mr. R. E. Trathan . . .	Mr. A. H. A. Matthew, Beaumaris
Mrs. J. W. Weir . . .	Mr. V. D. Preston, Reservoir
	Mr. F. K. Bullen, Bacchus Marsh
	Black & Sons, Collingwood
	Mr. B. L. Jacobson, Box Hill
	Mr. A. E. Lansdown, Essendon
	Mr. D. B. McGregor, Willaura
	McKeon's Pharmacy, Sandringham
	Mr. A. Miller, East Prahran
	Mr. C. F. W. Sparre, St. Arnaud
	Mr. E. H. Trathan, South Melb.
	Mr. J. E. Coates, Thornbury

## Business Changes

**Mr. D. S. Jones** has leased Messrs. W. B. Perry & Sons' pharmacy at 448 Neerim road, Murrumbidgee.

**Mr. P. Bartold** advised that **Mr. R. L. Lowell** is in partnership with him at the new pharmacy opened at Yarra Junction, where they will trade as Bartold & Lowell.

**Mr. U. S. Lucas** is now sole proprietor of the pharmacy at 255 Lower Heidelberg road, East Ivanhoe. Mr. Lucas will continue to trade as Ramsay & Lucas, and he has appointed Mr. W. J. P. Greany as manager.

## New Pharmacies

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:—

**Mr. I. W. Bannon**, 22 Springvale road, Springvale.

**Mr. L. Long**, "South Pacific," The Esplanade, St. Kilda.

**Mr. J. A. Wilson**, Summerhill Shopping Centre, Plenty road, East Preston.

## Transfers

**Miss I. M. Loxton**, from Mr. W. H. Hooper, 440 Bridge road, Richmond.

**Mr. E. M. McCann**, from Mrs. L. V. Beckefeld, 262 McKinnon road, McKinnon.

**Mr. J. S. Albon**, from Mrs. E. P. Poelman, 146a Springfield road, N. Blackburn.

**Mr. W. J. H. Jackson** and **Mrs. M. L. Jackson** (née Olholm), from Mr. H. F. Ackary, 62 High street, Northcote.

**Mr. J. E. Mitchell**, from Mr. A. A. Morton, 13A Douglas street, Noble Park.

**Mr. P. H. Grigsby**, from Mr. L. J. Gough, 165 Acland street, St. Kilda.

## ILLNESS OF MR. W. F. GLOVER

The numerous friends of Mr. W. F. Glover will be delighted to learn that he is now making good progress following a serious illness which necessitated his entering hospital and resulted in his being absent from his office for many weeks.

## SAIONJI SCHOLARSHIP, TOKYO UNIVERSITY, JAPAN

It was announced in Canberra at the week-end that Mr. David C. S. Sissons, of the School of Political Science, University of Melbourne, has been awarded the Saionji Memorial Scholarship, 1957-58.

This is a scholarship founded in honour of the famous liberal Japanese "elder statesman" Prince Saionji, three times Prime Minister of Japan.

The chairman of the Australian selection committee, Sir John Latham, said that the scholarship would be awarded annually to promote wider understanding in Australian-Japanese relations.

It is to be available to a senior Australian graduate who speaks Japanese.

Mr. Sissons was awarded recently the M.A. degree with first-class final honours in Political Science for a thesis, "Attitudes to Japan and Defence, 1890-1923." He has specialised on Eastern Affairs and has frequently broadcast over the A.B.C. network on problems affecting the Far East.

He left Fremantle late this month for Singapore and proposes to pay brief visits to the Universities of Malaya, Bangkok and Hong Kong on his way to Tokyo. He will undertake post-graduate research work on Japanese politics and constitutional problems at the Institute of Social Sciences, Tokyo University. He expects to be away for about 18 months.



# 4 out of 5 tins of Baby Powder bought are *Johnson's!*



*Capitalize on this amazing year-round high volume . . . always keep your Johnson's display full!*

## *Johnson's* **BABY NEEDS**

The most popular, the most profitable, the most complete line of Baby Products in Australia.

*Best for Baby . . . Best for You!*

### **Supported by the most powerful advertising campaign ever!**

Every year brings greater popularity to Johnson's famous Baby Needs—greater profits from them for you. Every year, too, we plan bigger and better advertising campaigns to keep more people buying more Johnson's products than ever before.

The "Quiz Kids" again this year is still one of the top radio shows—broadcast to over two million people every week.

"Australia's National Hit Parade", our second big weekly radio show after only one year on the air is already one of the leading shows of its type.

These programmes, plus regular colour and mono. ads. in the "Women's Weekly" and city and country newspapers, are selling Johnson's Baby Products so successfully that 4 out of every 5 tins of Baby Powder sold are Johnson's.

*Are you getting your share of this amazing volume?*



# Nidoxital

## FOR THE RELIEF OF NAUSEA AND VOMITING DURING PREGNANCY

In a recent study of 800 patients suffering from nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, 96% "received a complete remission of symptoms within 24 to 72 hours" with Nidoxital.

**Dosage.**  
One capsule every forty-five minutes for three doses . . . repeated at intervals of four hours. Ten capsules may be given per day with non-toxic effects from all five ingredients.



# Masse

## IS INVALUABLE DURING PREGNANCY

Masse Nipple Cream is invaluable in the last trimester of pregnancy for the preparation of breasts for nursing. Daily massage with Masse makes the nipples and areolae pliable and removes the scales that frequently cover the nipples. Masse is odourless, tasteless and non-toxic.

Masse NIPPLE CREAM contains 5-Amino acridine 0.0695% and allantoin 2% in a cream base. The base is highly emollient, preventing drying and hardening of the nipples.



## Pharmaceutical Company

**SYDNEY**

## VICTORIA—Continued

### STOCK RECORDS FOR INSURANCE PURPOSES

During the month an enquiry was addressed to the P.D.L. as to whether a chemist who is insured against burglary would be at a disadvantage in the event of a claim should he not have kept monthly stock records.

It is the regular practice for insurance policies on stock to include a provision that stock records should be kept. This does not necessarily mean that they should be kept monthly—a longer period, say quarterly or half-yearly, might be applied by agreement with the insurance company. However, if a policy requires the keeping of monthly stock records, it is suggested that this requirement be discussed with the insurance company which issued the policy and some understanding reached about procedure. Any variations from the printed terms of the policy, to be effective, should be reduced to writing and preferably embodied as an endorsement on the policy.

In the event of fire, it is possible that all records of stock and accounts may be destroyed. It may still be necessary to have some satisfactory basis from which to work in arriving at a fair valuation of stock, and in the absence of the other records, the income tax return is generally acceptable as a starting point from which a fairly accurate figure may be reached.

### Stock in Other Premises

Another aspect of stock insurance should be mentioned. Where the pharmacy premises are too small to hold bulk stocks, these are sometimes kept in another building, not necessarily adjacent to the pharmacy. The insurance policy issued will usually be for the actual business premises and in the absence of specific provision will not extend to the other premises, which may

be of different construction and therefore a different class of risk.

If quantities of stock are stored away from the pharmacy, it would be wise to cover such goods either by a separate policy or by an endorsement on the main policy showing the location of the other risk.

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND BENEFITS ASSOCIATIONS

#### Annual Report of the Government Statist for Year Ended June 30, 1954.

(Government Printer, Melbourne, 1/9)

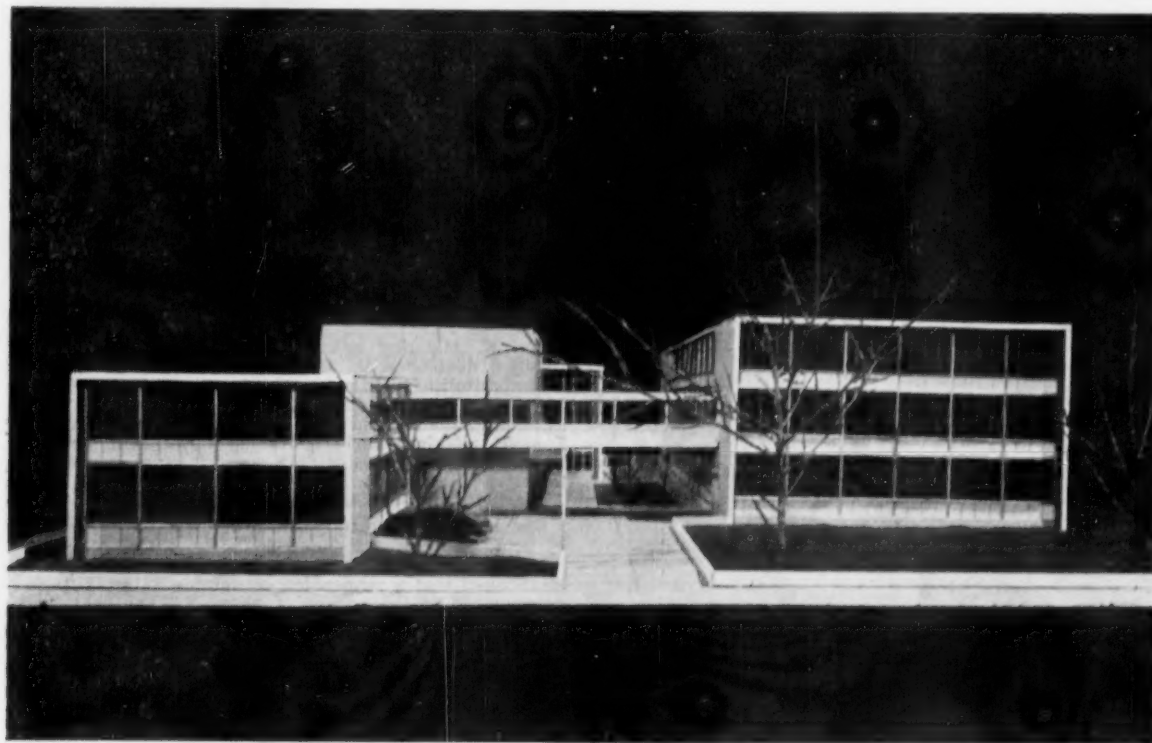
This report, now available in printed form, summarises the principal matters transacted by friendly societies during the preceding year. The following statistics are of interest.

Total receipts of all societies for the period 1953-54 were £2,055,683, an increase of about £500,000 on the previous period (£1,497,091). Expenditure for the same period increased by almost £400,000 (1953-54 £1,702,498; 1952-53 £1,330,500). Total funds at the end of the year 1953-54 were £9,333,793.

At the end of 1953-54 there were 34 U.F.S. Dispensaries registered as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of these registered friendly societies dispensaries and medical institutes. Assets and liabilities at the year end were £456,709 and £34,356 respectively.

Rather surprisingly, the cost of management in all ordinary societies fell from 27.2 per cent. in 1952-53 to 25.1 per cent. in 1953-54. (This may possibly be the result of increased contributor's fees.)

The Friendly Societies (Amendment) Act 1954, which came into operation in February, 1955, made six amendments, the chief of which is Section 4, which gives



The proposed new College of Pharmacy for Victoria—view from Royal Parade, Parkville.

## VICTORIA—Continued

power to friendly societies, where the rules so allow, to sell and supply to any person, whether a member of the society or not, medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

Receipts, expenditure, total assets and membership of friendly societies dispensaries and medical institutes for the periods 1952-53 and 1953-54 were as follows:

Receipts	1952-53	1953-54
Sales to Members . . . . .	£267,356	£289,807
Commonwealth Pharmaceutical		
Benefits . . . . .	106,240	118,864
Interest, Rent and Other Receipts	16,600	12,538
<b>Total Receipts . . . . .</b>	<b>£497,878</b>	<b>£526,611</b>
(Including Assessments and Registration Fees.)		
<b>Expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>£464,912</b>	<b>£499,674</b>
<b>Total Assets at End of Year . . . . .</b>	<b>431,358</b>	<b>456,709</b>
<b>Membership at End of Year . . . . .</b>	<b>107,931</b>	<b>102,323</b>

The Second Annual Report on Benefit Associations is also included in the Government Statist's reports. Proceedings during the year ended September 30, 1955, indicate that three benefit associations were ordered to be wound up. No new benefit association was registered during the period.—F.H.B.

### P.D.L. DIRECTORS

Mr. C. C. Fewtrell, of Geelong, and Mr. J. W. Pollock, of Alexandra, were co-opted recently as Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, Mr. Fewtrell taking the place of Mr. B. L. Warner, of Geelong, who resigned after many years' service because of continued ill-health.

Mr. J. W. Pollock served his apprenticeship with Mr. Gavin H. Williams, now of Geelong, at his pharmacy in High street, Armadale. After qualifying in 1938, Mr. Pollock purchased the Alexandra Pharmacy from the late J. A. DuBois Williams. This pharmacy was established by the late J. P. Wheeler in 1868, and has only had four changes of ownership since. Apart from his P.D.L. work, Mr. Pollock has other interests in pharmacy, on the administrative side as Secretary of the North-Eastern Sub-branch of the Guild, and socially as a member of the Chemists' Golf Club.

It is not surprising that a chemist who shows keenness in a country town should fill many positions. Mr. Pollock's interests are widespread. He has either held



Mr. J. W. Pollock

office or holds the following positions: Secretary of Alexandra Shire War Efforts, Chairman of Trustees, Alexandra Reserve, President of Hospital Sports Committee, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of the Alexandra Traders' Association, Chairman of the Alexandra School Committee, and a member of the executive of the Boy Scouts.

Of Mr. Pollock's sporting interests, it can be said that he was well known in amateur football circles in Melbourne, and later as a player and committee man with the Alexandra club. He has represented the north-east in Country Week Cricket and Bowls, and has been President of the tennis, swimming and golf clubs at Alexandra.

Mr. C. C. Fewtrell served his apprenticeship with the late T. A. Dickson, of Geelong, from 1920-24, and later with his successor, the late W. F. B. Gough, for whom he managed a branch pharmacy at Belmont.

In 1930 Mr. Fewtrell opened on his own account at Pakington street, Geelong West, and in 1941 opened another pharmacy at Manifold Heights, Geelong West.

At present he is a Vice-President of the Geelong Chemists' Association, President of the Geelong West Traders' Association, and Past President of the Geelong West Municipal Library Committee.



Mr. C. C. Fewtrell

### DISCUSSION GROUP

A large number of pharmacists and students who attended the Discussion Group Meeting at the College on September 12 heard informative and detailed talks on three of the most widely used substances in dispensing. Guest speakers for this occasion, Messrs. N. C. Manning, A. J. Cobcroft and A. I. K. Lloyd, stimulated considerable interest in problems arising from the dispensing of Aspirin, Phenobarb and Sodium Sulphacetamide.

Mr. N. Manning commenced with a discourse on Aspirin, dealing with its pharmacology, stability and incompatibilities. In referring to the large consumption of Aspirin, Mr. Manning said this was not all in the form of tablets, and that most formularies in the English-speaking world contained Aspirin in suspensions. The drug was widely prescribed in suspended form.

#### Aspirin—Its Instability

The basis of the drug's instability was its hydrolysis in acid, alkaline and neutral media. Mr. Manning referred to the work of Tomski and Waller, which established that a suspension containing 6½ gr./½ fl. oz. deteriorated to the extent of about 7-8 per cent. per month.

#### Irritant Properties

According to Stutzman, Aspirin is less irritating to the stomach than Salicylic Acid. Calcium Aspirin is less irritating than Aspirin.

#### Pharmacology

Aspirin is obviously partly hydrolysed in the intestine, but is largely absorbed as the acetyl compound. Evi-





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# "HERMETTE"

For over forty years the DAVID G. BULL LABORATORY has specialised in the production of injection solutions in ampoules, under the "HERMETTE" trade mark.

Many of these products are covered by the P.B.A. list and may be prescribed under the name "HERMETTE" or DAVID BULL.

Supplies of all lines may be obtained through your wholesale house or direct from this Laboratory.

Price List on application.

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61 Stirling Street,  
PERTH, W.A.

Messrs. H. H. Pearce Pty. Ltd.,  
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HOBART, TASMANIA.

NEW ZEALAND  
Direct Inquiries  
Welcomed.

**DAVID G. BULL LABORATORY PTY. LTD.**  
61 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, C.I. Phone MF 5779

*A well advertised  
profit earner —  
BEX!*

A good profit margin and sound merchandise make Bex a good retail line to handle. Frequent repeats and turnover make a limited investment yield maximum dividends.

Consumer preference based on satisfaction have made Bex the most asked for pain reliever in the Commonwealth. The demand for Bex is created before you stock it, and new demand is being created the year round with National Advertising on a large scale in the press and over the air.

Display Bex prominently and recommend it for colds and influenza.



## VICTORIA—Continued

dence of this was given by Mr. Manning, in respect of analgesic properties and allergic response.

### Iodides

Aspirin produces free iodine when mixed with iodide. Miss Large had shown the quantity to be small. When liquorice or other effective colouring is present the incompatibility is of little consequence. (Reference was made to some prescriptions of this type of Dr. Ivan Maxwell.)

### Experimental

Particle size: Smaller particles were obtained by preliminary trituration with 10 per cent. alcohol as compared with the ordinary methods. Mr. Manning went into the details of this method. Figures of some findings were given.

Incompatibilities: Six incompatibilities were demonstrated showing a marked change in pH due to hydrolysis. Mist. Calc. Acetylsalicyl. for example is acid enough to precipitate Phenobarbitone from Phenobarbitone Sodium, even when made freshly. This might seem surprising, as the preparation contains an excess of Calcium Hydroxide.

Saturated solutions of Aspirin in water are also sufficiently acid to precipitate Phenobarbitone.

In dealing with Phenobarb and its soluble form, Mr. Cobcroft highlighted his talk with test tube examples. He mentioned that the pharmacist should be able to determine the reaction when Sodium Phenobarbitone is prescribed. For example, the use of Johnson's Indicator Papers which give a range from yellow 6.8-8.3 quite red.

A lot of acid and a small amount of Phenobarb precipitates only slowly. It depends on the concentration of acid and Phenobarbitone itself. Mr. Cobcroft recommended the use of pH papers rather than litmus paper for this purpose.

Deterioration of stock Sodium Phenobarbitone Solns. may be slowed down by use of 50 per cent. alcohol or 50 per cent. propylene glycol as previously reported in this Journal.

Stock Solns. of Phenobarbitone in alcohol should not be used for dispensing, as there is the possibility of slow crystallisation from aqueous solns. after dispensing if the reaction of the finished mixture is below pH 8.

It was suggested that a suspension of Phenobarbitone in Simple Syrup (1 gr./15 or 30 minims) might be tried out in actual practice as a quick method for dispensing Phenobarbitone. The latter tends to float to surface in syrup, but is easily redispersed on shaking.

Mr. Cobcroft emphasised the necessity of watching pH values—make pH the criterion. The contention that Alkalis with Phenobarbitone will yield ppte. is a fallacy. Metals such as copper, mercury and lead will precipitate Phenobarb, but these afford no worry as they are never prescribed. Antihistamine Elixirs which are usually acid will precipitate Phenobarbitone, and likewise proprietary syrups.

Below pH 8, suspend Phenobarbitone—rub down in a mortar and use Spirits of Tragacanth.

Following the lead of Messrs. Manning and Cobcroft, Mr. Alister Lloyd then shed light on the problems encountered with the dispensing of Sodium Sulphacetamide B.P. It is one of the most frequently ordered ingredients of eye drops, and in general presents no problem in its dispensing; usually ordered as a soln. in water, in strengths varying from 10 to 30 per cent. or more. Quite often a proprietary brand is ordered which has its pH adjusted so that its soln. is approximately neutral.

A soln. of Sodium Sulphacetamide is quite alkaline, especially in stronger strengths. A soln. 10 per cent. has pH of approx. 8.4. A soln. of 30 per cent. has pH of approx. 9.6. Alkalinity of this degree is irritating to the eye, and it is usual to try to reduce it to approximately the pH of the lachrymal fluid (7.4). This may be achieved in two ways:—

It has been found that the addition of Boric Acid produced a marked lowering of the pH. With 10 per cent. soln. 1 per cent. of Boric Acid was used. With 30 per cent. soln. 3 per cent. soln. of Boric Acid was used. The present A.P.F. compromises inasmuch as it uses Boric Acid approx. 2 per cent. with both the weaker and strong drops. It would be inadvisable to use a pH adjusted Sodium Sulphacetamide when making up drops to the A.P.F. Formula, as then the Boric Acid would produce an acid pH in the soln., e.g. 2 per cent. Acid Boric and Solutox.

The other means of accomplishing this neutrality is to use a small percentage of (Acidic) Sulphacetamide. 1 per cent.-5 per cent. of the Sulphacetamide in the Sodium Sulphacetamide is sufficient to reduce the pH of the soln. to approx. neutrality. This seems to be the method of choice, as it is quite efficient and it does not introduce new difficulties with the Borate ion.

However, when Sodium Sulphacetamide is ordered with other substances, particularly with Zinc Sulphate, considerable trouble arises.

When certain concentrations of these two ingredients are mixed together a white ppte. results. This ppte. has been identified as Zinc Hydroxide.

It has been confirmed that such a ppte. is formed when the following solns. are mixed:—Zinc Sulphate 0.5 per cent., Sod. Sulphacetamide 10 per cent. The alkalinity of the Sod. Sulphacetamide is reduced by adding to it Sulphacetamide, and subsequently there is no precipitation occurring with the following ingredients:—Zinc Sulphate 0.5 per cent., Sod. Sulphacetamide 9.5 per cent., Sulphacetamide 0.5 per cent. It was also found that a ppte. results if Zinc Sulphate is mixed with 30 per cent. Sod. Sulphacetamide, no matter what concentration of Zinc Sulphate and Sulphacetamide is used to try and overcome it.

After experimentation with several different strengths of all ingredients, it was eventually established that to prevent precipitation—

The concentration of Zinc Sulphate must be less than 0.5 per cent.

The concentration of Sod. Sulphacetamide must not be more than 10 per cent.

The concentration of Sulphacetamide in the Sod. Sulphacetamide shall be 4-8 per cent.

The following formula has been suggested:—

Zinc Sulphate	0.5%
Sulphacetamide	0.5%
Sod. Sulphacetamide	9.5%
Water	ad 100%

Any greater strengths than the above would probably give rise to a ppte. It has been found that the use of Sodium Citrate 1 per cent. prevented this precipitation. This substance is quite effective and is not harmful to the eye. It lowers the concentration of the ionised Zinc, and so the precipitation of Zinc Hydroxide is prevented.

The President of the Group, Mr. Geoff. Treleaven, then called for questions, which were eagerly forthcoming from the audience, indicating the keen interest provoked during the night. Each speaker, in turn, gave a very lucid talk, imparting essential knowledge on the practical treatment of the drugs in question. Without a doubt it will be of tremendous value to us pharmacists, who extended our thanks and appreciation to the speakers, with a hearty round of applause.

—Carmel Younes, Publicity Officer.

(No. 2)

## VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

**STONE S.** Evaluation of vitamin E therapy in psychiatric disorders. *Diseases Nervous System* 11, 355-61 (1950).

The 2800 cases treated with vitamin E included hospitalised psychotic patients and patients with epilepsy and office patients seen in the course of practice of neuropsychiatry. The dose of tocopherol given daily for long periods was 25 to 150 mg. The response to vitamin E treatment was almost invariably good. Patients became less easily fatigued, less irritable, had less indigestion, showed increased resistance to minor infections, and had a greatly improved sense of well-being. Discontinuation of treatment allowed a let-down and relapse in about 7 to 10 days. Associated side effects of interest were restoration of hair texture to normal, lesser incidence of greying of hair, and improvement of hypogenitalism.

Tocopherol administration was also of supplemental value in the treatment of menopausal tension and depressive states, involutional melancholia and manic depressive cases, schizophrenics, arteriosclerotic senile patients, psychomotor epileptics, patients with migraine headaches, patients with dysmenorrhea, and alcoholics.

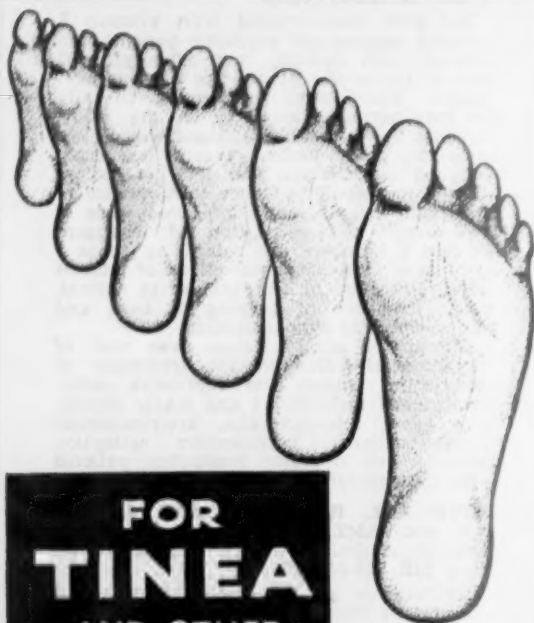
**BOYD A.M., RATCLIFFE A.H., JEPSON R.P., and JAMES G.W.H.** Intermittent claudication. A clinical study. *J. Bone and Joint Surg.* 31B, 325-55 (1949).

Obliterative arterial disease is classified into three groups: primary thrombosis of the popliteal artery, juvenile obliterative arteritis (Buerger's disease), and senile obliterative arteritis. Various methods of treatment are discussed, and the need is emphasized for evaluating results in terms of relative severity or clinical type of the disease. Type 1 represents the condition in which blood supply and muscular demand are very nearly equal; Type 2, in which this equilibrium is attained only above the threshold for pain reaction, and activity is stopped by persistence of pain; and Type 3 in which the equilibrium cannot be reached because of unbearable pain.

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# INDEX



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## VICTORIA—Continued

### OBITUARY

#### Sydney Gilbert Hale

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Sydney Gilbert Hale, which occurred at his residence, 22 Buckley street, Essendon, on September 14.

Mr. Hale qualified in Victoria in 1947. He undertook the course under the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Training Scheme, having served with the permanent army for a number of years and reached the rank of warrant officer.

Mr. Hale served a portion of his apprenticeship in New South Wales and completed the required term with McGibbony and Beaumont, Collins street, Melbourne. After qualifying, he remained as an assistant with McGibbony and Beaumont and later purchased Marrison's Pharmacy, Moonee Ponds, which he conducted in partnership with Miss Dorothy Pratt, whom he later married, and to whom we extend sincere sympathy.

#### Harry Joseph O'Halloran

We regret to announce the death of Harry Joseph O'Halloran, which occurred on July 29.

Mr. O'Halloran qualified at the Victorian Final Examination in 1901 and had a long, unbroken period of service to his credit.

Mr. O'Halloran was apprenticed to Lewis & O'Donnell in Bourke street, Melbourne. After qualifying he was employed in the Mutual Store pharmacy conducted by the late Frank Buckhurst.

The late Mr. O'Halloran, together with Mr. A. B. W. Aumont and Mr. C. J. Gabriel, were instrumental in establishing the Victorian Chemists' Cricket Club and took a great interest in its development.

Around about 1910 he went into business in North Fitzroy, not far from the premises into which he shortly moved, and which he conducted until the date of his death. We express our heartfelt sympathy to his widow and family.

#### Harry Wardrop Dawson

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Harry Wardrop Dawson, which occurred on September 16.

Mr. Dawson qualified at the Victorian Final Examination in 1949. He did the course at the Victorian College of Pharmacy under the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Training Scheme, following discharge from the R.A.A.F. He was apprenticed to Mrs. M. Thompson, of Parkville.

After qualifying he went into his father's old-established pharmacy at Sorrento. A short while ago he suffered a very severe illness, but had apparently recovered from it.

Mr. Dawson is survived by a widow and two daughters, to whom we extend deepest sympathy.

### PHARMACY BOARD

#### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on September 12, at 10 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President), Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary), R. H. Borowski and F. C. Kent (Registrar).

**Correspondence.**—Correspondence dealt with included the following:—

To a country chemist, advising that the Board did not approve of the leasing of portion of the pharmacy as a surgery, according to the plan submitted and suggesting certain structural operations.

From a pharmaceutical chemist, advising accidental



breakage of container and loss of a quantity of Liq. Morph. HCl. Statutory declaration to be furnished.

From a chemist, enquiring conditions of sale of Selenium. Advised that this falls within Part I of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928.

To the Department of Health, conveying Board's approval in principle of proposals for uniform Poisons Schedules.

To the Department of Health, submitting recommendations for amendment of the Second and Sixth Schedules to the Poisons Act.

**Formal Business.**—The following Formal Business was transacted:—

**Objection to Broadcast of Record.**—There was a report by Mr. Borowski concerning the broadcasting of a record entitled "Cocaine Bill" by a commercial broadcasting station. A letter, written by the Registrar to the Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations, was approved and the Board directed that a communication should be sent also to the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

**Inspectors' Reports.**—Reports from Inspectors included the following:—

**Police Prosecution.**—Mr. E. T. P. Davies, Upwey, was prosecuted on September 9 for breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations and was fined £5 on each of five charges.

**Board Prosecution.**—Messrs. J. I. V. Wallace and D. Morgan were charged in the North Melbourne Court for several offences under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations on August 23.

Mr. Morgan was fined £10 on each of two charges, and £14/0/6 costs, and one charge was dismissed.

Mr. Wallace was fined £20, with £11/3/6 costs.

**Reports re Addiction.**—Reports concerning suspected addiction involving a medical practitioner and two other persons were submitted and the Board directed that they be referred to the Police Drug Bureau.

**Breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations.**—Several reports concerning breach of Dangerous Drugs Regulations by a pharmaceutical chemist controlling three pharmacies, and by private hospitals to which drugs had been supplied, were presented. The Board, after hearing a summary of the reports, referred them to a sub-committee for further action.

**Dirty Premises.**—A telephone report from a Municipal Health Inspector was followed by a visit of a Health Inspector and a Board Inspector to a pharmacy, where conditions were found to be unsatisfactory. The Inspector indicated that action by the municipal authorities was anticipated.

**Sale of Veterinary Preparations.**—Reports were received concerning the sale of Specified Drugs by an unauthorised person direct to stock owners. The Board instructed that proceedings be instituted against the vendors and the wholesale supplier.

The Board adjourned at 2.12 p.m. until September 17, at 7.30 p.m.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on September 5, at 9.40 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. Scott (President) in the chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, V. G. Morison, J. R. Oxley, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

**First Aid in Curriculum.**—Mr. Oxley inquired if it was proposed that a student who had obtained a St. John Ambulance adult certificate would be exempted from taking the course that was to be introduced into

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## VICTORIA—Continued

the College curriculum. The President replied that it was the intention that any student who had already qualified would be exempted.

Mr. Johnson reported on a meeting with Col. Christie, Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, on September 4. Col. Christie had indicated that there would be no difficulty in providing courses of instruction for all students, and had made a suggestion that applicants for admission to the course might be advised of the requirement, so that those able to do so might acquire a certificate prior to enrolment in the College. It was further pointed out that courses were conducted by the St. John Ambulance Association in many country areas in Victoria. Arrangements were proceeding to comply with the Council's direction that First Aid become a compulsory part of the course as from the year 1957.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence was tabled together with a précis of the more important letters, and discussion took place on the following:—

**Resignation.**—Mr. W. E. Clack. It was resolved that the resignation be accepted with regret, and that as Mr. Clack had fulfilled all requirements for honorary life membership his name be transferred to the list of Honorary Life Members.

A country chemist wrote concerning a prescription written by an unqualified person for an imported proprietary preparation which it was believed could not be purchased from the usual wholesale suppliers. Only one or two chemists, it was stated, had supplies, and all prescriptions for the preparation went to them. The Council instructed that inquiries be made as to whether the line referred to was available generally.

A letter was received from The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, inviting the Council to nominate representatives of the Council to the Association for the meeting to be held in Dunedin in January, 1957. It was resolved that the names of the President, Vice-President and the Dean of the College be submitted.

The President said he had conveyed to the Dean the Council's wish that he should attend the Dunedin meeting as a representative of the Society, but it was not yet certain whether Mr. Sissons would be able to attend.

**Complaint Re Member.**—Complaints were received concerning the issue of a printed leaflet to householders in an envelope on which was printed words which could be construed to mean that the member occupied the position of hospital pharmacist.

A long discussion on the complaints took place. The Council resolved that a letter be written to the member expressing its disapproval of his action, and requesting him to publish in the local paper a retraction of his statement.

A letter was received from the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association, forwarding a copy of their Index. The Secretary said he had acknowledged this communication, and said that although they were unable to read it they could see that it was a wonderful publication and something of which they could be proud. If comments were received later from members of the staff, they would be communicated to the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association.

It was resolved that the name of Dr. Byron L. Stanton be submitted as the Council's nominee to represent the Victorian College of Pharmacy on the Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne, in response to an invitation received.

A letter was received from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, expressing appreciation of the Council's co-operation in arranging for Mr. N. C. Manning to visit Hobart and Launceston to address members on the A.P.F., 1955.

**Election of New Members.**—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

**Full Members.**—(a) **New Members:** Eric Anthony Hillman, Alexander Graham Murie, John Norman Barham. (b) **Transfer from Apprentice Members:** Lynette Margaret Barker, Marjorie Anne Lund, Stanley Crockett McBride.

**Apprentice Members.**—Lawrence Irwin Mobsby, Ian George Morrison.

**Year Book Committee.**—The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Morieson, reported that copies of minutes of a meeting held during the month had been circulated to members. Preliminary arrangements were in hand for production of the Year Book, 1957, which he anticipated would be distributed during the first week in March. The report was received, and it was resolved that a letter be sent to Miss E. M. Witt, who had resigned from the Committee, expressing appreciation of her services.

**Library Committee.**—Mrs. Crawford, Hon. Librarian, drew attention to books recently purchased, and which were displayed on the Council table. The special sub-committee, she said, had not met during the month, but arrangements were proceeding for housing of books to be available on loan to members. The President thanked Mrs. Crawford for the report.

**Student Congress.**—The Secretary reported that he had interviewed Miss Shirley Lyons, as instructed by the Council. Miss Lyons indicated that students would be in camp at Kinglake from January 6-14, 1957, when they would return to Melbourne for several days. A fairly comprehensive programme had been arranged for them. In New South Wales a reception and cocktail party had been given by the Pharmaceutical Society. This provided an opportunity for Interstate students to meet representatives of the senior organisations. The Council indicated its desire to organise some function. A cocktail party was not favoured, and the Executive was asked to give consideration to the matter and make a suggestion to the Council at a later date.

**Parkville Properties.**—The President reported that tenders had been called for demolition, and three had been received. The lowest tender, £1475, was submitted by Simmie Bros. Tenderers were required to lodge a deposit of £500. In reply to a question from Mr. Oxley, the Secretary stated that the tenants had been given notice that they must vacate the premises by September 8.

The action taken was endorsed, and the Executive was authorised to enter into a contract for demolition.

**Resignation—Mr. V. G. Morieson.**—The President said the Council deeply regretted that it would be losing the services of Mr. Morieson. Mr. Morieson had indicated that he would resign as a member of the Council as from February, 1957. He had very graciously given notice in advance, so that there would be plenty of time to consider the question of filling the vacancy. The Council would suitably express its appreciation to Mr. Morieson for his long service at an appropriate time. Members of the Council joined with the President in expressing regret that Mr. Morieson had felt it necessary to tender his resignation.

**Pharmacology for Pharmacy—Reprint.**—The Council resolved that 1000 copies of this reprint be purchased. The Secretary said that the Dean of the college estimated that there would be a demand of approximately 100 copies per year for the next five years from students, and that some copies might be required by the University Book Room. It was resolved that a charge of 2/6 per copy be made.

**Distribution of Samples.**—Further reference was made to the matter of distribution of samples, particularly of Specified and Dangerous Drugs, to medical practitioners, and it was resolved that this be submitted as an item for discussion at the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

**Financial.**—The Hon. Treasurer presented the

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## VICTORIA—Continued

monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £11,146/13/9 were passed for payment.

**Examination Books.**—Quotations for printing of examination books for annual examinations for first and second year students, as recommended by the Dean, were submitted, and it was resolved that the quotation of the Modern Printing Co. be accepted.

**Radioactive Substances.**—Mr. R. H. Borowski, who was present at the meeting, presented a number of references from various journals on this subject, and referred to the Radioactive Substances Bill introduced in the New South Wales Parliament. This made no provision for licensing of pharmaceutical chemists to handle radioactive substances, although medical practitioners and dentists were referred to. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was concerned with the position of pharmacists in this regard.

The President thanked Mr. Borowski for his report. The matter, he said was of some importance, and it was right that it should be brought to the notice of the Council. Chemists should undoubtedly be named among the people who would be permitted in time to handle these substances.

Arising from this discussion, Mr. Long suggested that members of the Council should be kept advised of such movements, and that Journal references be submitted to them. He understood that a vigilance committee had been appointed and that Mr. Oxley was a member. The Council of the Society should have a member who was kept advised of such matters. After discussion it was agreed that Mr. Borowski should advise Mr. Oxley from time to time of such developments.

**A.P.F. Revision Committee.**—Mr. Hull reported on a meeting of the A.P.F. Revision Committee held during the month. Copies of this had been circulated, and he reported on the following items:—

1. Mr. A. J. Cobcroft had been co-opted to the Committee.

2. A recommendation was made that a medical superintendent of one of the metropolitan hospitals should be co-opted.

3. The Chairman of the Committee had made an appeal that all State Revision Committees should be alerted to keep up to date with Journal articles and pass on to the A.P.F. Committees any matters which appeared to be of direct interest.

4. A suggestion was made by Mr. H. A. Braithwaite concerning the establishment of an A.P.F. Research Scholarship.

The President thanked Mr. Hull for his report, which was formally received.

**A.P.F. Bulletin.**—Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the A.P.F. Management Committee, reported that plans were in hand for preparation and distribution of another A.P.F. Bulletin. A preliminary draft had been prepared by Mr. Burton, and was under consideration by the Committee.

**Advertising of Professional Services.**—A member of the Council reported on the use of undesirable advertising material in the pink pages of the Telephone Directory. He said he had noticed phrases such as "Perfect Dispensing" and "Ear-piercing Specialist" when he recently referred to the Directory. This was thought contrary to the Council's previous direction to members in regard to advertising of professional services. After discussion it was resolved that a circular letter be sent on the subject to all members.

**Society Bulletin.**—The Secretary suggested that the Council consider circulating periodically to members a bulletin. This had been done by the Queensland Society, which reported that it was well received and appreciated. The President asked the Secretary to inquire into probable costs and submit a more detailed suggestion at the next meeting.

The meeting terminated at 11.55 a.m.



## THE P.D.L.

## Directors' Meeting

The 385th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on September 19, at 9.40 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, N. C. Cossar, C. C. Fewtrell, E. A. O. Moore, F. N. Pleasance, J. W. Pollock, C. C. Wallis, and the Secretary.

**P.D.L. in Tasmania.**—Copies of a letter received during the month from Mr. D. R. Crisp, of Hobart, had been forwarded to the Directors. The Secretary was instructed to send details of P.D.L. to non-members in Tasmania, supplemented by a special announcement in the Tasmanian section of the Journal.

**Articles of Association.**—The Secretary reported that, as instructed at the last meeting, he had ordered a reprint of the Articles of Association. The Chairman said it would be desirable to intimate to the Branch Secretaries the procedure the Directors intended to follow in the distribution of copies of the Articles of Association, namely to inform each new member on his election that a copy was held available at the office, and that a member might obtain a copy for his own records on application to the Secretary.

**Increased Chemists' Indemnity Covers.**—The Secretary reported that to date 283 members had renewed their membership for the year 1956-57. A survey of these renewals showed that only 62 of those 283 members had retained the minimum cover of £1000. The great majority of the remainder had increased their cover to £5000; others had taken out higher covers ranging up to £25,000.

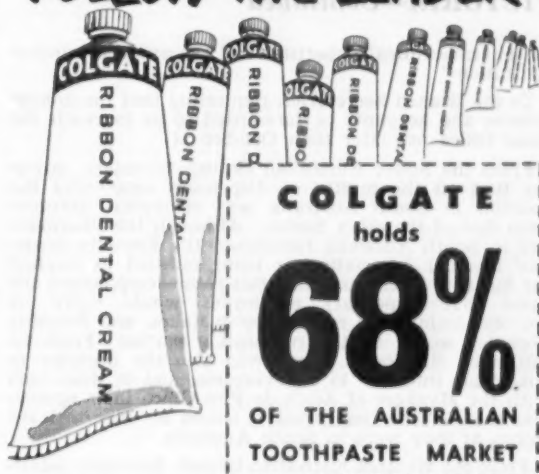
**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, drawing attention to the recommendation from the recent conference that all member bodies be charged an additional subscription each year, the amount realised in this way to be held as a pool for the supplementing of travelling expenses of delegates from the more distant States.—After discussion, it was resolved that P.D.L. endorse the proposal and that the sum of £15/15/- due for the current year be forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Association.

A country member inquired whether the proprietor of a business who insured against burglary would be at a disadvantage in the event of a claim because he might have failed to keep monthly stock records. The Secretary said that it was the common practice for insurance policies to include a provision that stock records should be kept regularly. This did not necessarily mean that they should be kept monthly—it could be for a longer period, say quarterly or half-yearly. At the same time, if the policy required the keeping of monthly stock records, it would be desirable that this requirement be discussed with the insurance company and some understanding reached about procedure. Any variation from the printed terms of the policy, to be effective, should be reduced to writing and preferably embodied as an endorsement on the policy.—Mr. Moore said he thought this matter, being one of interest to members generally, might be the subject of a special paragraph in the Journal.

From Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., forwarding text of the endorsement which would be used on policies issued to managers and/or relievers and assistants, namely, "It is hereby declared and agreed that the indemnity granted by this policy shall extend to cover the legal liability of the insured whilst acting as a registered manager and/or registered assistant at the pharmacy of any registered pharmaceutical chemist carrying on business in the State of Victoria, or within

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## VICTORIA—Continued

the pharmaceutical department of a hospital or similar institution."

To the Branch Secretaries, requesting that the annual returns and accounts be forwarded so as to reach the Head Office not later than October 11.

From the South Australian Branch Secretary, advising that on the matter of dispensary employees the position in South Australia was somewhat different from that of the other States. Although the Pharmacy Act in South Australia recognised the Friendly Societies' Medical Association as being entitled to conduct the business of chemist, this fact rather emphasised the point that dispensary employees would carry no personal liability in relation to mistakes, and Friendly Societies would be the responsible parties. From an insurance standpoint, there was also the doctrine of "insurable interest" to be overcome, and in discussion with the Manager of Adelaide Fire Office their opinion was that for the time being it would be wise to leave things as they were in South Australia.

From the Western Australian Branch Secretary, advising that amendments to the Articles of Association and changes in the Board of Directors had been forwarded to the Branch Solicitors for registration.

The correspondence was received.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs. J. A. Cappadona, Chadstone; R. B. Fletcher, Bayswater; C. B. Lennon, North Fitzroy; Miss I. M. Loxton, Richmond; E. M. McCann, McKinnon; and C. W. Trethowen, Wychebrook.

**Journal Report.**—The Chairman said before calling on Mr. Cossar to present his report on the Journal, he would like to inform the Directors that at the annual meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company Ltd., held on September 10, Mr. Norman Cossar had been elected Chairman of Directors of the company for the ensuing year. On behalf of the P.D.L. Board he would like to congratulate Mr. Cossar on this honour. He knew that Mr. Cossar was very interested in the Journal, and his willingness to continue actively in this work for pharmacy was further evidence of his desire to give service to pharmacy apart from P.D.L., and thus put back into pharmacy something that it had given him. (Applause.)

Mr. Cossar, after thanking the Chairman and his colleagues for their congratulations, reported briefly on matters that had come before the last meeting of the Committee of Management and the annual meeting of the Journal company.

**Rotary at Camberwell.**—The Chairman reported that a new Rotary Club was being formed at Camberwell. Mr. Ian Barnes, who had been chosen as the representative of pharmacy in that club, would be the first President. He congratulated Mr. Barnes on this activity.

**Legal Advice.**—Three members referred queries concerning their leases, and the Solicitor's advice had been forwarded to each of them.

A suburban member reported that a customer left a prescription for dispensing; it called for an ethical item which he bought from another chemist at considerable trouble and some expense. When the customer returned, he was told the price (for one item it

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## VICTORIA—Continued

was £3/1/6 and other items brought the total amount to over £5), and he then left and said he would return with the money. He did not return. The member later obtained the address of the customer from the doctor and sent a note advising that the item was ready for him, but there was no response. The Solicitor advised that the amount due was recoverable at law. When this advice was conveyed to the member, he communicated by telephone with the Secretary and said he was diffident about proceeding in court in case the publicity might be regarded as undesirable for pharmacy generally. This aspect was referred to the Public Relations Secretariat, whose Director discussed the question with the Federal President of the Guild. His advice was to send an account at the end of the month, provided the person concerned was still in employment, and if he did not pay within a reasonable period to proceed in the normal way for the recovery of the amount. He said it would be "the height of folly" for chemists not to prosecute their rights because an account happened to be a large one.

The Chairman said a rider might be added that, although this was the legal position, a chemist must decide for himself whether it was worth while to proceed. If he obtained a favourable judgment, the member might not be able to collect the amount due, and he then stood to lose both the debt and the legal expenses he had incurred.

**Claims.**—The Secretary drew attention to two recent press references: (1) An award of £478 for shock sustained by a girl who saw her sister run down by a truck and killed, and (2) a Sydney report of a Supreme Court jury having awarded a woman £3000 damages following the injection of a germicide by a dentist's nurse in mistake for an anaesthetic.

Three matters that had been before recent meetings had either been settled during the month or were complete with the exception of formalities. Court consent would be necessary as regards another agreed settlement affecting an infant.

Transposition of two prescriptions handed out at the same time was reported by a member. No harm had resulted, and both customers appeared to be satisfied; they had been reassured by the doctor.

**Widows, Assistance for.**—The Secretary reported that on August 25 copies of two drafts (1) Letter to the widow on the death of her husband, and (2) List of "Matters for Urgent Attention following the death of a Chemist in Business," had been forwarded to all of the Branch Secretaries, asking that any variations or suggestions might be returned if possible before the end of September.

The only reply received to date was a letter from the Secretary of the Queensland Branch, who advised that the Queensland Local Board thought that the information had been set out comprehensively and that the offer of assistance should be greatly appreciated by those to whom it was offered. Although some adaptation would be required to meet the conditions in Queensland, the members of the Local Board heartily endorsed the suggestion and congratulated those who prepared the list of matters for attention.

The Chairman said when all the replies were to hand and action proceeded, the Pharmaceutical Association should be informed.

**Financial.**—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £2306/13/1 were passed for payment.

**Annual Meeting.**—It was resolved that the Annual Meeting be called for Wednesday, November 28, 1956, at 9.30 a.m.

The meeting closed at 1.20 p.m.

## THE GUILD

### Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Victorian Branch of the Guild was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Monday, August 27, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Fifty-five members were in attendance. Mr. F. N. Lee (State President) was in the Chair.

**Notice of Meeting.**—The notice of meeting, as issued, was read by the Secretary.

**Minutes.**—The minutes of the previous annual meeting, held on August 29, 1955, were confirmed on the motion of Mr. Benton, seconded by Mr. McClelland.

**Annual Report.**—The annual report was presented by the President, who added to the written report circulated to members that the Victorian Branch had been honoured by the selection of a member of the State Branch Committee, Mr. F. H. Bedford, as the first Pfeiffer Scholar.

Mr. Lee moved, and Mr. Crowley seconded, that the report, together with the statement of accounts and balance sheet, be received. The Chairman then asked for discussion of the report.

Following discussion, the motion that the report be received was put to the meeting and carried.

**Returning Officer's Report.**—Mr. A. E. Moore, Returning Officer, reported the result of the elections held to decide the names of members to fill the positions of delegates and substitute delegates to the State Branch Committee from odd-numbered districts, whose members retired in accordance with the constitution and rules. The names given were as follows:—

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## VICTORIA—Continued

Dist. No.	Delegate	Sub-Delegate
1	E. Scott	—
	J. D. Clarke	—
3	F. L. Flint	A. Dorman
	S. Adams	H. Lawrence
5	F. N. Lee	J. F. Oaten
	G. Coulton	U. S. Lucas
7	W. J. Langtry	K. R. Sleight
9	M. J. Miles	E. S. Bradley
11	T. K. Sarah	B. Monteath
13	J. J. Cocking	H. Marks
15	J. A. McLennan	R. B. Cummins
17	K. L. C. Davies	A. J. H. Riddiford
19	I. A. Silverwood	G. Carter
21	D. L. McColl	—

**Auditor.**—On the motion of Mr. McClelland, seconded by Mr. Keith, Mr. R. H. Morrison was elected auditor for the ensuing year.

**Remit from Mr. N. Keith.**—Mr Keith moved:

"That a member who submits to the annual meeting a remit, shall be able to speak to that remit for a time not exceeding five minutes, except by motion of consent at the meeting."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Scott, Mr. E. C. McClelland spoke against the motion, but it was subsequently carried on a show of hands.

**Address by Mr. Eric Scott.**—Mr. Scott opened his address by commending the President for his report. He said the Guild was a body unique in the world and it was up to members to make the most of it and not lightly cast it aside. He followed with a discourse on Government Contract Dispensing, covering aspects of Repatriation, N.H.S. and P.M.S., with particular emphasis on pensioner dispensing. He included a number of inspiring passages on Guild solidity. After the address questions were invited. Many questions were asked and these were answered by Mr. Scott.

**Government Dispensing Fees.**—It was moved by Mr. E. C. McClelland:

"That this annual meeting make a recommendation to the State Branch Committee to consider a resolution to Federal Council to press for an increase in dispensing fees for N.H.S. and P.M.S. prescriptions."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Langtry and carried.

**Mr. Glover.**—Mr. Crowley moved "that this annual meeting of members direct the Secretary to forward to Mr. Glover a letter wishing him a speedy return to health." Mr. Hilyard seconded the motion, which was carried.

Supper was served after the close of the meeting at approximately 11.15 p.m.

### STATE BRANCH COMMITTEE MEETING

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on September 4, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Lee, retiring President, thanked the Committee for its co-operation during his term of office and expressed a wish for another year of success for the Guild. He then vacated the chair.

**Returning Officer's Report.**—Mr. A. E. Moore, Returning Officer, repeated his report on the election of Delegates and Sub-Delegates as presented at the annual meeting and recorded in the report of that meeting.

Officers elected were as follows:—

**State President:** Mr. F. N. Lee.

**Vice-Presidents:** Mr. N. F. Keith and Mr. K. L. C. Davies.

**State Treasurer:** Mr. J. W. D. Crowley.

**Delegate to Federal Council.**—Mr. Eric Scott.

**Second Delegate to Federal Council.**—Mr. F. N. Lee.

**Substitute Delegate to Federal Council.**—Mr. N. F. Keith.

Mr. Lee reoccupied the Chair and thanked the Committee for its confidence in him, adding that he hoped the Committee would work with him as in the past year. He extended good wishes to the new Country Vice-President, and welcomed to the Committee two new members who were in attendance, Mr. Silverwood and Mr. Miles.

It was remarked that the member for District No. 13, Mr. J. J. Cocking, was absent due to the loss of his wife, and it was agreed that a message of sympathy be sent to him.

**P.D.L.**—In the course of discussion on a letter received from P.D.L., the Associate Secretary reported that if the matter of P.D.L. came up in discussion with members in relation to Guild insurance, he and Mr. Rounsevell were careful in making it clear that the Guild Insurance Policy was quite independent of P.D.L.

**Repatriation Dispensing.**—Advice from the Federal Secretary was noted, that paper handkerchiefs may now be dispensed for Repatriation patients on Form 70 for infectious pulmonary tuberculosis out-patients.

### EXECUTIVE REPORT:

**Olympic Games Services.**—It was reported that a 24-hour roster will be arranged by District No. 5 to service the Olympic Village during the Games.

**Combined Price List.**—A motion of thanks to the Pricing Committee for the splendid job done in producing the new Price List was carried.

**Mr. Glover's Illness.**—Members agreed that some financial help should be given to Mr. Glover. Mr. Lee said Mrs. Glover had been assured that the salary cheque would be remitted regularly. It was suggested that many Guild members would respond to a suggestion that all members contribute some small amount towards an honorarium to make the balance of Mr. Glover's life more comfortable. It was decided that the Executive approach members with this in view, suggesting a contribution of say £1 per member.

**Edinburgh Laboratories.**—It was resolved that a contract be written on the terms suggested by the Guild.

**Price Cutting.**—Mr. Attiwill reported that the Premier had announced that consideration of the draft Bill had been deferred for a week, that Cabinet was satisfied that the action of the bread manufacturer in the present case of issue was proper and that steps were being taken to remind Liberal members of the evils of price cutting. He added that we should advise members what to do if there was an outbreak of price cutting; and that key men in all electorates should be alerted to take deputations to their Members.

**Coding of Orders.**—A letter from a country member, concerning the coding of orders, was passed to the Chairman of the Trade and Commerce Committee. It was agreed that this matter should be raised by Victoria's representative at the Federal Trade and Commerce Conference.

**Accreditation Card.**—It was recommended that the S.B.C. give approval to a suggestion that representatives of all firms handling lines approved by the Federal Merchandising Service should carry a Guild accreditation card for that line to overcome members having to ask and misleading statements being made.

**Remit to Federal Office.**—It was decided that the remit to Federal Office concerning phoned N.H.S. scripts should be worded as follows:—

## VICTORIA—Continued

"That this Branch considers that the Standing Committee should investigate the difficulties where doctors fail to deliver prescriptions for phoned orders for N.H.S. scripts."

**De Witts.**—A circular concerning De Witts Nerve and Tonic Pills is to be referred to the Merchandising Service.

**Discounts to Camera Clubs.**—A letter from the Photo Section of the Chamber of Manufactures concerning discounts to School Camera Clubs is to be acknowledged with the advice that enquiries will be made of members as to any complaints they may have received in their districts.

**H.B.A.V.**—A complaint by a member concerning the new reminder card was discussed and it was decided that the next meeting of the Liaison Committee should discuss the form of the card which states "please forward your book with contribution," it being suggested that this should read, "please bring your book with contribution to our pharmacy," and a space left for the chemist's stamp.

**Holiday Rosters.**—It was decided to circularise all metropolitan district secretaries concerning emergency services on public holidays as follows:—

- (i) Is the whole district adequately covered by the roster when the Guild declares a closed holiday?
- (ii) Do all members in your district co-operate in the roster, and if not, what is the percentage who do not?
- (iii) On all members who wish to co-operate being allowed to do so.
- (iv) Will you take notice that the State Office needs to be advised at least four days before each public holiday of the names and other relevant details of the roster.
- (v) It seems to be necessary for rosters to cover—
  - (a) A morning period, and
  - (b) An afternoon period, and if possible one member should be available by phone all day.
- (vi) When forwarding your roster indicate what suburbs of the district are covered by each man on rostered duty.

The report of the Executive was received.

**Trade and Commerce Report.**—Mr. Iliffe reported on the discussions and decisions of the recent Federal Trade and Commerce Conference and Mr. Ross presented the position of toothpaste sales.

**Federal Report.**—Mr. Scott reported that activities during the past month had been directed towards trying to obtain an increase in P.M.S. dispensing; he also discussed the moves regarding the two major States always being represented on Federal Executive. Concerning this latter subject the meeting confirmed the remit to Federal Council that the two States having the highest financial membership be represented on the Federal Executive.

Mr. Scott also remarked that Nicholas Pty. Ltd. was right in line behind the Guild.

**Pricing Report.**—In the absence of Mr. Keith on holidays the pricing report was presented by Mr. Iliffe.

**Election of Committees.**—The following nominations were made for the committees set out below. As in every case there was only one nomination for each position vacant, those nominated were elected automatically:—

Name of Committee	Nominees
Pricing Committee . . . . .	N. F. Keith as chairman to nominate committee
Wages Board Representatives . . . . .	E. Beecham, C. P. A. Taylor and J. W. D. Crowley

Name of Committee	Nominees
Wages Board Advisory Committee . . . . .	Mr. J. W. D. Crowley as chairman to nominate committee
Trade and Commerce Committee . . . . .	W. R. Iliffe as chairman to nominate committee
Hospital Committee . . . . .	S. M. Adams and F. N. Lee
Reps. on Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee . . . . .	S. M. Adams and F. N. Lee and I. J. Thompson
Reps. on Joint Guild Society Committee . . . . .	F. N. Lee and N. F. Keith
Lodge Committee . . . . .	J. K. Gosstray as chairman to nominate committee
H.B.A. Liaison Committee . . . . .	N. F. Keith, W. R. Iliffe and W. J. Langtry
Finance Committee . . . . .	J. W. D. Crowley, S. M. Adams and third member to be named by Mr. Crowley

**New Members Elected.**—Mr. W. S. Norman, Melbourne; Miss E. J. McDonald, Glen Iris; Miss I. M. Loxton, Richmond; Mr. A. G. R. Marshall, Rosebud.

**Honorary Members.**—It was resolved that Mr. K. Lloyd and Mr. L. A. Hamon be elected honorary members for the ensuing year, subject to the approval of Federal Council.

**District Reports.**—On a report from District No. 19 it was resolved that the Executive examine the proposal that a central employment bureau for managers be established.

**Member Mayors.**—It was decided to send letters of congratulation to the following members, who have been elected Mayor of their cities:—

Mr. E. McDougall (Carrum), Mayor of Chelsea.

Mr. J. P. Esslemont (Pascoe Vale), Mayor of Coburg.

**Retirement of Member.**—The meeting expressed appreciation to Mr. L. Gough for his services on the State Branch Committee, this being his last meeting before retirement.

The meeting closed at 11.35 p.m.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

### GUILD S.B.C. Report—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1047

**Election of Office-bearers.**—The following members of the Committee were elected as office-bearers:—

**President:** Mr. G. D. T. Allan.

**Vice-Presidents:** Mr. W. G. Lewis and Mr. R. D. Edinger.

**Hon. Treasurer:** Mr. R. W. C. Dalby.

**Federal Delegates:** Mr. G. D. T. Allan and Mr. G. H. Dallimore.

**Pricing Officer:** Mr. W. G. Lewis.

**Assistant Pricing Officer:** Mr. D. White.

**Honorary Membership:** The following were re-elected Honorary members for the year ending June 30, 1957: Messrs. T. D. H. Allan, F. T. Lorman, H. O. Howling, F. W. Avenell and F. H. Neale.

**Appreciation of Service.**—Resolved that a record of appreciation of the services of Mr. R. J. Healy as Honorary Treasurer be recorded in the minutes.

**State Branch Committee Vacancy.**—Resolved that Mr. R. W. Shearer be elected to the Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. T. Harrison.

The meeting closed at 11.45 p.m.

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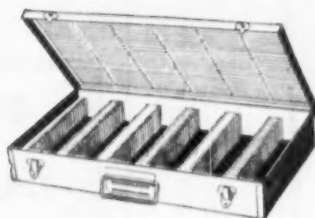
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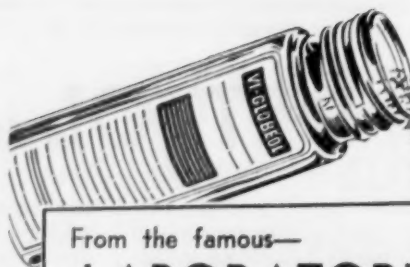
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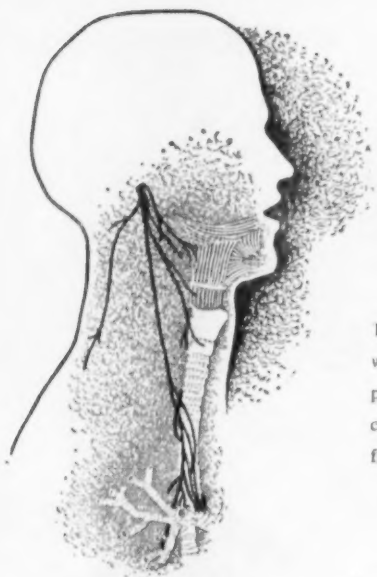
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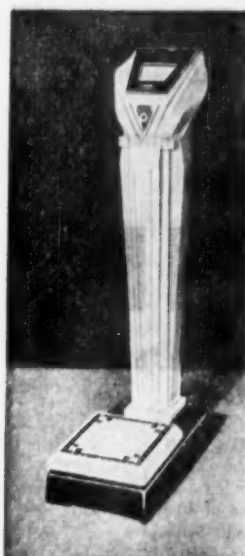
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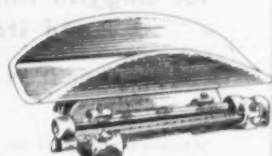




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